

HOME NEWS

Voting trend in Eire expected to favour the ruling coalition

From Christopher Walker, Dublin

Voters in the Irish Republic went to the polls yesterday in a general election which could have serious consequences for the future of British policy in Northern Ireland.

Encouraged by bright sunshine, a high turnout was reported from all parts of the country by early last night, a trend which is expected to favour the ruling coalition of Fine Gael and Labour.

The coalition, headed by Mr Cosgrave, the Prime Minister, started the election as odds-on favourite with all Dublin bookmakers, but when the final votes are counted on Saturday the margin in the new 148-seat Dail is expected to be close.

The British Government is known to favour a coalition victory because of worries about the attitude of some members of the Fianna Fail opposition towards the continuing crisis north of the border. During the three-week campaign doubts were continually raised by senior Cabinet ministers about the attitude that any future Fianna Fail government would adopt towards the Provisional IRA.

The party has already hinted that it would scrap the Criminal Law Jurisdiction Act introduced last year to minimize

the chances of terrorists using the republic as a safe haven.

During the day there were indications from a number of the 42 constituencies that electors were taking literally the old Irish maxim: "Vote early and vote often." Many official complaints about personation were received and in South County Dublin a man was arrested near a polling booth and later charged with the offence. In other areas suspected personators escaped before the police arrived.

Because tradition plays such a large part in Irish voting habits no dramatic swings are expected. Government advertising in the closing stages of the campaign has concentrated heavily on emphasizing the importance of transfer voting between the Fine Gael and Labour parties. Under the complex proportional representation system this will be vital if the coalition is to win.

The Government won the last election in 1973 by only two seats, and indications are that the result could be equally close this time. One fear expressed privately on both sides is that a future Irish Government might have to depend on a handful of independents, including Mr Neil Blaney, who has campaigned vigorously for an immediate end to all cross-border cooperation with Britain.

Union chief rejected by Grunwick workers

By Stewart Tendler

Mr Roy Grantham, general secretary of the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff (Apex), faced a hostile, rowdy reception from more than two hundred workers at the Grunwick factory in north London yesterday when he crossed picket lines to attempt to negotiate to end the strike there, which has lasted 43 weeks.

This week the intensification of picketing outside the photographic processing works in Willesden has led to more than a hundred arrests after clashes with the police. At one point yesterday it looked as if the appearance of Mr Grantham might lead to negotiations and a settlement, but after he had faced the workers still operating normally it was clear that a breakthrough was still a long way off.

The management is still insisting that the hostile reception of its workers to union officials gives it no reason to negotiate with Apex. The union has pledged that the strike will continue, along with the intensified picketing begun this week.

Post Office workers at the Cricklewood sorting office announced yesterday that they would not release any mail to a firm, which relies on its mail order business. The decision was taken against advice from leaders of the Union of Post Office Workers.

Mr Grantham saw the workers after Mr George Ward, the firm's managing director, told journalists that the union's general secretary could visit the works and assess the feeling of the staff. That was translated into an opening for negotiations, and Mr John Courlet, a leading member of the National Association for Freedom, appeared to act as intermediary.

Yesterday afternoon Mr Grantham appeared outside the works and said that he hoped to reach a settlement based on the reinstatement of 30 dismissed workers, who had joined the union, and a pledge of a modus vivendi between the union and management. He denied that his union was seeking a closed shop.

Once inside the works he found himself in front of a mass meeting of the staff. Many were clearly angry at the picketing and Mr Grantham found it difficult to make himself heard. He said that he was seeking an honourable settlement, but was told by a large and vocal section of the meeting that a settlement was not wanted. One man said: "If those people are reinstated we will walk out."

He was told that allegations that the Grunwick plant was a sweat shop were false. The workers said that they were happy with their conditions. The meeting was asked for a show of hands of those who wanted to join the union and the response was overwhelmingly against such a move.

After the meeting Mr Grantham said that he had witnessed disgraceful scenes. The strike would continue "until Mr Ward comes to us to reach a settlement. We shall not come to Mr Ward."

Mr Kim Gordon, secretary of the committee and a member of the Socialist Workers' Party, which is supporting the campaign, said he had already approached Mr Peter Hain, the anti-apartheid campaigner, Mr Peter Chappell, a leading member of the "Free George Davis" campaign, and a number of leading trade unionists, to sit as members of the inquiry.

The arrested youths are due to appear again at Lewisham Magistrates' Court on conspiracy charges on June 22. Commodities, page 27

'More plutonium than needed' in Windscale plan

From Pearce Wright, Science Editor, Whitehaven

Mr Justice Parker, inspector of the public inquiry into expansion plans for a new oxide nuclear fuel reprocessing plant at Windscale, Cumbria, took the unusual step for a local planning tribunal of putting witnesses on oath yesterday.

He made the request to emphasize the gravity of the issues at stake. A wide range of objections to the scheme are being raised because of hazards in creating stockpiles of plutonium and accumulating radioactive waste lasting thousands of years.

Before the first witness took the stand, Mr Justice Parker posed several questions arising directly from the initial submission for the plant, estimated at £500m, to take irradiated oxide fuel from power stations in Britain, Japan and some other countries.

Its purpose is to separate re-

usable uranium, plutonium for storage for future generations of power stations and highly active waste byproducts.

British Nuclear Fuels, which is anxious to obtain plutonium from reprocessing, argues that reuse of uranium and plutonium would be better than importing new supplies of uranium ore at ever-increasing prices.

Uranium would be reused immediately and the plutonium kept in store for the next generation of fast breeder reactors, should they be allowed for commercial power stations.

Mr Justice Parker said of the British Nuclear Fuels plan: "We have the present feeling that the figures given show that the plutonium recovered would be sufficient to charge more fast breeders than the country could possibly need. Even on the most or the highest forecast of electricity demand."

Commenting on arguments that a large plant would offer

economies, he asked whether a regional plant also serving Europe had been considered and, if so, what had happened.

He wanted to know how much plutonium had been recovered and remained available from the Windscale (the first generation of nuclear power stations in Britain); also how much plutonium would be recovered from Magnox reprocessing between now and 1990, and up to the year 2000.

Sold on plutonium, he asked how much was needed to charge CFR 1 (the first breeder reactor for which plans have been submitted by the Atomic Energy Authority for government approval as a demonstration station), if plans for it are approved.

Replies to all the questions are awaited. Mr Justice Parker asked about the possibility of storing rather than reprocessing oxide fuel. He wanted evidence of satisfactory storage of oxide fuel elements beyond 10 years

and an assessment of the maximum safe level for storage.

Giving evidence, Mr Coningsby Alday, managing director, British Nuclear Fuels, said a new method would have to be developed for long-term storage of spent oxide fuel. He said that the storage of the waste used for existing short-term retention would be satisfactory.

He answered questions about modifying an existing plant to process oxide fuel from the second generation of advanced gas-cooled reactors in Britain. Some objections on the large scale of the plan, he believes, British fuel could be handled in that way.

The existing plant, known as the "head end", has been developed experimentally to perfect oxide fuel reprocessing. Windscale can handle more than 100 tonnes before an accident in 1973. Earlier plans suggested improving the plant to process 300 to 400 tonnes.

The plant is being refurbished, but could not be relied

upon for more than a few years. Mr Alday said that the company, an operating licence, continued operation of the plant.

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The contract was between British Nuclear Fuels and the French partner, which is taking a amount of Japanese reprocessing, and 11 quilibre, a sharp end between Mr Alday and Mr Justice Parker.

Mr Justice Parker requested that detail of the formula and the return of high waste to the customer be produced before the inquiry.

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'More cash is needed for arts'

By Kenneth Gossling

Mr Kenneth Robinson, in his first main policy statement since assuming chairmanship of the Arts Council, last night set out the arguments he will present to the Government for increased public spending on the arts during the next five years.

In a lecture at the City University, London, he said: "What is needed is not a standstill in the volume of public support, still less any diminution, but a significant increase in real terms."

The increase should not be subject to public expenditure cuts because the total cost was so small in terms of government spending as a whole as to be almost negligible.

In addition, Mr Robinson said there was national prestige in music, drama and the visual arts, our reputation stood high in the eyes of the rest of the world, "in striking contrast to our economic weakness, our diminution as a world power and in consequence our national malaise."

He opposed the idea of a government minister for arts and culture to replace the Arts Council.

Suggestion by Prince is rejected

By a Staff Reporter

The Prince of Wales's intervention in a demonstration during his visit to a black people's project centre in Lewisham, south London, on Wednesday, has failed to produce the desired understanding between police and protesters.

Members of a committee of 10 set up to defend 24 black youths arrested on mugging charges said last night that they planned to hold their own public inquiry into the conduct of police who carried out the arrests. It was unlikely that they would take up the Prince's suggestion to hold talks with Commander Douglas Randall, head of the police division concerned, they said.

Mr David Foster, aged 55, a London Transport employee and chairman of the "Lewisham 24" defence committee, gave a warning that some members of the black community in Lewisham were preparing for a campaign of violence against the police.

"The community is raving mad about their conduct; they do not trust the police any more, and live in fear that they will act in the same way again," Mr Foster said.

Mr Kim Gordon, secretary of the committee and a member of the Socialist Workers' Party, which is supporting the campaign, said he had already approached Mr Peter Hain, the anti-apartheid campaigner, Mr Peter Chappell, a leading member of the "Free George Davis" campaign, and a number of leading trade unionists, to sit as members of the inquiry.

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Philosopher for inquiry on obscenity

Professor Bernard Williams: Leading humanist.

Professor Bernard Williams, Knightsbridge professor of philosophy at Cambridge University and a fellow of King's College, Cambridge, is to head a committee of inquiry into the obscenity laws. Mr Rees, the Home Secretary, announced in the Commons yesterday.

The committee will look at the laws on obscenity, indecency and violence in publications, displays and entertainments, except in broadcasting, and review the arrangements for film censorship.

Professor Williams, who is 47, was said by friends and acquaintances last night to be an ideal choice for the task, as he would examine the issue from the point of view of a most distinguished moral philosopher, rather than with a pre-conceived set of ideas. He is not a Christian. The appointment was criticized by Mr Raymond Johnston, director of the Festival of Light, who said: "Professor Williams is a leading humanist. We sincerely hope that the committee he heads will be able to bring to the point of view of the traditional Christian concerns for family life, including chastity before marriage and faithfulness within marriage will be strongly reflected."

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Rebels playing Tory game, Chancellor says

By Diana Geddes

The Government has decided to end the tradition of granting recognition to those independent schools recognized by HM Inspectors as "efficient."

In a written answer in the Commons yesterday, Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said: "As part of reductions in Civil Service manpower, which have already been announced, the Secretary of State for Wales and I intend to discontinue from next April the present arrangements for recognizing certain independent schools as 'efficient'."

She had already discussed the matter with the Independent Schools Council, a body set up to represent independent schools. She said they had made it clear that they regretted the decision, but would welcome consultation with the Government "with a view to devising a workable system of inspection for recognition."

Commenting on yesterday's announcement, Lord Belstead, chairman of the Independent Schools Joint Committee, said that they very much regretted the Government's decision as recognition was a valuable asset to independent schools, but also in providing a goal for improving standards to those schools not yet recognized.

Mrs Williams had explained that the decision was taken only in order to save manpower, and the committee accepted that reason. However, an unintended consequence could be that independent schools and the Government were pushed further apart. Lord Belstead said: "The committee was particularly anxious about the link with the Department of Education and Science should continue to have a role to play in the recognition of independent schools. HM Inspectors, and the independent schools, are set up to monitor regularly any alternative system of recognition that might be devised."

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Independent schools to lose 'seal of approval' by inspectorate

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Tory pledge of freedom in schools choice

By Diana Geddes

One of the first acts of a new Conservative government would be to repeal the 1976 Education Act, which requires local authorities to end selective schools and to restore freedom to the authorities to organize their school systems as they wish.

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Impostor steals the Slater memoirs

By Robert Parker

A proof copy of a biography of Mr Jim Slater, a financier, has been stolen from the publisher, by a man who represented as a member of the Slater family.

The book, which is published in October, is titled *Return To Go*, and contains criticism of the some of the people who were involved in the Slater family's business. The police are seeking the thief.

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Student rebalances

By Robert Parker

We regret that recent applications to rebalances has been held clerical dispute which involved, Stranmillis, a school, who took part in the same programme, said she believed the Conservative Party was trying to escape from what was a financial choice.

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Midsummer downpour.

Pimm's comes either gin-based or navy-rum-based. You choose.



£8,000 Mentmore painting may be worth £600,000

Continued from page 1

of his work on this scale that they had seen.

One irony of the affair is that the National Gallery is seeking to improve its holdings of French eighteenth-century paintings, hence the purchase of the Mentmore "Madame de Pompadour" by Drouot with a reputed value of about £600,000. As now a director of the Armis group of companies: an art investment group backed by European bankers and millionaires including Baron Lambert of the Banque Lambert in Brussels.

The group generally shuns publicity and this is the first Carit coup to be heard of for some years. It is made the more unusual by the fact that everyone who is anyone in the art world visited Mentmore and the bargain was snatched in a glare of publicity.

It is, of course, still the same picture in every respect, the fact that it may be worth some \$1m more as a Fragonard only serves to underline that it is art history rather than aesthetics that dictates art market prices.

An anticlimax is W of Scotland and a NE airstream covers the British Isles. Weather forecasts for 6 am to midnight: London, Midlands: Mostly dry, sunny periods developing; wind NE, moderate; max temp 20°C (68°F).

SE, central S, SW England, Channel Islands, S Wales: Rather cloudy, some rain at times; wind NE, moderate; max temp 18°C (64°F).

East Angles, E, central N, NE: Fair; rain; a sun; th, thunder.

At Gloucester Crown Court, George Meakin admitted breaching into a house owned by a Gloucester school.

Director and secretary die in factory fire

By Robert Parker

Mr Howard Dick, aged 40, the managing director of a Glasgow upholstery firm, and Mrs Isabella Peacock, aged 28, his secretary, who was said to be expecting a baby, died when they were trapped by flames as fire swept through the firm's factory in Perth Street in the east end of Glasgow yesterday.

The police said the fire, which started in the basement, was intense with flames from finished and unfinished furniture. Mr Bertram Scott, a fireman, collapsed after being overcome by fumes. He was taken to Glasgow Royal Infirmary but was later discharged.

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Uights of early general election recede in tish Liberal minds as pact is welcomed

With proposals for self-government in Scotland and Wales.

Mr. Johnston admitted that the Liberal Party had been optimistic about what the pact could achieve in the time available, but hoped that the Government would bring forward new proposals before the end of July. He added a warning that Liberals were not in the agreement simply to prop up the Government. The statement by Mr. Steel, the Liberal leader, had made plain to the Government that if it thought it could have an agreement without concessions to the Liberals it had better think again.

Liberals were not prisoners of the agreement. The party executive believed it had the right to aim at the pact and that no positive purpose would have been served by an election before the Budget in March.

The Aviemore conference is the first test of Liberal opinion since the Government's latest devolution statement, and delegates are clearly in the mood to give Mr. Steel a vote of confidence when he addresses them tonight.

A bleaker view of the pact with the Government, came from Mr. Jeremy Thorpe, who said that unless the Government intended to carry out the letter and spirit of the agreement the Liberals must decide that they could not sustain it. He said the Government agreed to the principle of European elections and now proposed to allow Cabinet ministers to dissent from the view to which they had previously bound themselves.

Although many senior ministers admitted privately that the first-past-the-post electoral system would make it unlikely that they would be

ready to hold elections in June, 1978, they seemed to be prepared to insert a first-past-the-post schedule in the Bill as if it were a viable alternative.

Mr. Thorpe said the Government had lost much of its bargaining strength over phase three because it was unable to obtain a majority from its own members in the Finance Bill committee. The Chancellor had little or nothing left to give way in return for pay restraint. Mr. Thorpe said that even if agreement was reached on the contents of new devolution legislation, there was no sign that the Government could carry its own supporters.

"The test for Liberals should not be our own immediate electoral prospects but our own self-respect. It is by that standard that the parliamentary party will judge the future of the agreement during the next few weeks."

Nalگو urges strikes against cuts

From Christopher Thomas Scarborough

White-collar council workers left the Government on a double yesterday that further attempts to reduce jobs and services in local authorities will be strongly resisted. The National and Local Government Officers' Association (NALGO) is to urge its 1,200 branches to stage a series of one-day strikes against local authorities that attempt to make more cuts.

Mr. Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, addresses the union's conference in Scarborough today in an atmosphere of bitterness over the erosion of local authority spending levels. More public spending is one of the conditions imposed by NALGO and other public sector unions in the search for a motor industry funding on pay beyond phase two.

Mr. John Dely, the union's assistant general secretary, said that in future branches would know that they have official support if they resisted severe cuts in expenditure. The union is demanding more public

spending to maintain local services and ease unemployment. The action replaces a national overtime ban introduced on April 1. Its effect was scattered and the new strategy is intended to have a greater impact in selected localities where the cuts are falling most heavily.

Delegates voted in favour of closer links with the predominantly blue-collar National Union of Public Employees and other unions in the stand against further cuts.

Another decision by delegates effectively closed the door on any early progress towards wage participation in town halls. Wide-ranging proposals in a discussion document issued by the union are being treated cautiously by the membership, and delegates demanded more time to consider the issues.

Health service cuts gripped: The Confederation of Health Service Employees' conference at Blackpool decided yesterday to resist National Health Service cuts which had no corresponding increase in community

and local authority services, and oppose reductions in nursing staff levels.

It also called for protection for auxiliary workers against downgrading, and an end to "moonlighting".

Mr. Albert Spanswick, the confederation's general secretary, said the health service needed a lot of investment otherwise it would deteriorate. There was a pressing need for more geriatric beds and staff to service them, and it was disgraceful that one or two nurses should be looking after thirty or forty elderly patients. The union's branches were already monitoring the effects of health service cuts, Mr. Spanswick said. If there were any further cuts, the confederation would consider the situation, and contingency plans drawn up by the national action committee would have to be put into operation.

A further resolution calling for joint participation and action with other unions and local action against health cuts was carried.



Living chess: A human chess match at Lincoln's Inn Fields yesterday between Mr. Anthony Miles, of the *New Statesman*, and Mr. Raymond Keene, of the *Spectator*. The result was a draw.

Stricter code soon for cigarette advertisers

By John Roper

A stricter code of practice for cigarette advertising and arrangements governing the advertising of tobacco substitutes are about to be agreed by the Government and the industry.

Mr. Moyle, Minister of State for Health, said in London yesterday that the revised code would be voluntary so long as it was observed by the industry in letter and spirit. He hoped to announce details soon.

Mr. Moyle told a conference arranged by Action on Smoking and Health (ASH) on the rights of non-smokers, that he was keen that there should be a tightening of the code to eliminate the direct association of smoking with healthy pursuits and healthy places, or advertisements which might excite envy by associating smoking with the well-to-do.

The arrangements for advertising tobacco substitutes would last for three years and would be monitored carefully.

The public should be in no doubt about cigarettes containing tobacco substitutes. Evidence had gone little further than supporting the contention that they were no more harmful to health than tobacco. This was a long way from saying that cigarettes with substitutes were safe.

"Any smoker who chooses to believe otherwise is desperately grasping at a false hope to

bolster his existing delusion that it will not be he who spends his final shortened years in breathless distress, always assuming that he is not stricken earlier by cancer or heart disease."

The Government would work relentlessly towards the ultimate objective of a smoke-free society. It must be the non-smoker who had the predominant right in public places and it was for the smoker to show restraint and awareness of the offence he caused.

Dr. Stephen Lock, editor of the *British Medical Journal*, said that it should be the purpose of governments to be ahead of public opinion, but we were far behind the rest of the world in legislating on preventive medicine. The non-smoker had rights, the greatest of which was to breathe fresh air. If, in a restaurant, a man at the next table broke wind, he was regarded as a social outcast; if he lit a cigarette, his behaviour was socially acceptable.

As a nationalized industry, British Rail should be directed to have alternate complete coaches allocated to smokers and non-smokers. The front five or six rows of seats in long distance motor coaches should be given to non-smokers and there should be separate non-smoking lounges in airport boarding areas. Theatres should allocate at least one bar to non-smokers.

Lunchtime tonic may give wrong sort of stimulus

By Our Medical Correspondent

Three double Gins and tonics on an empty stomach may cause unusual behaviour, which could be dangerous in a motorist, according to a report in *The Lancet* today.

The combination of alcohol in the gin and sugar in the tonic stimulates the body to secrete insulin, which lowers blood sugar to levels at which brain function is impaired. Tests by Professor Vincent Marks and Dr. S. J. D. O'Keefe

at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, showed that this effect did not occur with sugar-free tonic or with tonic alone.

The report says the same amount of alcohol would not cause difficulty, if food was taken at the same time. Even so, the combination of three large Gins and tonic is sufficiently common as a lunchtime refreshment for the effects on blood sugar to be of concern to those involved with road safety.

Estate agent got £14,924 secret commission, QC says

From Michael Horsnell Chelmsford

Derek Ritchie, an estate agent, received nearly £15,000 in secret commission on a land deal in Sussex in 1972, Mr. Justice Eversham said in a judgment yesterday at Chelmsford Crown Court, Essex.

The prosecution in the Tedford Stud Farm case said that Mr. Ritchie received the money as his share in the profit on a quick resale of the land.

At the time he was acting for the original seller of the 350-acre estate, and had arranged the resale with Broadland Properties, a firm of developers, without the seller's knowledge before exchange of contracts.

Mr. Ritchie, aged 50, has pleaded not guilty to two charges of conspiring to defraud Mr. David Jackson, the seller of the Tedford Stud Farm. Broadland Properties and Mr. John Guthrie, aged 65, its managing director, have also pleaded not guilty to the same charges.

Mr. Michael Eastham, QC, for the prosecution, said the land was sold through Mr. Ritchie, of Weller Eggar, estate agents, of Hoxham, Sussex, to Broadland Properties for £235,000.

At a private auction at the offices of Weller Eggar within a month of the sale, the land was resold by Broadland for £406,000 and it was for this sale that Mr. Ritchie received, his secret commission.

The deal was so arranged that on January 1, 1973, as Broadland were paying 90 per

cent of the £235,000 they owed as an outstanding amount to Mr. Jackson, the second purchaser, Mr. Guy Harwood, a racehorse trainer, was paying them the 90 per cent of the amount outstanding on the resale deal of £406,000.

After stamp duty and other expenses, Mr. Eastham said, Broadland made £149,245 profit on the resale only three weeks after buying the estate.

A letter from solicitors acting for Broadland to Mr. Ritchie shortly afterwards said that their "share of the plunder" had been received and that Mr. Ritchie's share would be £14,924.

Mr. Eastham went on to refer to an interview Mr. Guthrie gave to *The Times* in March, 1976, when he said that he wanted to resell the Tedford property as quickly as possible because of the company's commitments at the time on the Bewbush land deal, another transaction.

While acting for Mr. Jackson, Mr. Eastham said, Mr. Ritchie failed to notify him of other people interested in the estate, one of whom was offering £350,000.

Mr. Jackson, a racehorse breeder, said in evidence that he did not know Mr. Ritchie had been offered 10 per cent commission on the resale. He said: "I know a property dealer buying if off me would want to resell it as a whole or in parts. I had no objection."

The trial continues today.

Miners threaten unofficial strike over coal concession

By Our Labour Staff

Nottinghamshire members of the National Union of Mineworkers yesterday made it clear that they would take strike action if their national executive signs an agreement on concessionary coal with the National Coal Board.

When they met yesterday 280 delegates representing 34,000 miners decided to seek a High Court injunction preventing the executive from reaching the proposed agreement with the NCB.

Last week, the executive decided by eighteen votes to four to recommend a ballot of

all miners to accept the board's offer of eight tons a year for working miners and an additional five tons for widows and other beneficiaries.

Union leaders representing 110,000 miners in Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, South Derby and Yorkshire, out of a total union membership of 250,000, are opposed to the settlement because, they say, it would reduce the benefits they already enjoy.

Most members of the executive believe the new benefits of the proposed agreement will outweigh such considerations.

Miners' pay, page 5

er club owner says he was framed

Humphreys, the club owner, Central Criminal Court yesterday that Comth Drury, former and Yard's Flying over him. Mr. now serving an sentence for a wife's lover, he was then Supt John Bland, Squad in revenge's resignation.

He made the then questioned ages, which the e behind his rea: evidence against o is on trial with five inspector and elective inspector ruption.

udge was said to cause Commander 1 Mr. Humphreys' rmer in the News when writing an ing how he came

to be on holiday in Cyprus with Mr. Humphreys.

The second grudge was that he held Mr. Drury indirectly responsible for his "present plight". Mr. Humphreys denied both allegations. He said he was named as being called a police informer. This was just a cover story and was not true.

He did not hold Mr. Drury responsible for his conviction over wounding Peter Garfield, his wife's lover, a crime he insists he did not commit. He added: "Drury is a great friend of Supt John Bland, who framed me."

Mr. Humphreys also denied a defence suggestion that he was giving evidence against Mr. Drury in the hope that it would help him to be paroled and have his case reopened.

Mr. Humphreys told Mr. George Shindler, QC, for the defence of Mr. Drury, that "he is no fault of Drury's. When Bland takes revenge on me, Drury resigned over me and

that is why Bland took revenge on me."

When it was suggested that this was why after Mr. Humphreys was convicted, he gave information incriminating Mr. Drury, Mr. Humphreys said all inquiries were centred on pornography and Mr. Drury was not concerned in those inquiries.

He said he was present when the assistant commissioner at Scotland Yard said to his solicitor over the telephone that he was no longer interested in Mr. Drury on anything to do with him as he had resigned from the force and it was no longer a matter for Scotland Yard.

Mr. Drury, aged 56, Allstate Ingram, aged 43, a former detective inspector, and John Legge, aged 37, deny charges of corruptly accepting cash and other favours from Mr. Humphreys.

The trial continues today.

"Without ECGD, our export expansion could easily be held down"

"We sell to markets all over the world and we've found the country risk more of a worry than buyer insolvency. On the two occasions we were caught we were glad to have ECGD cover"

"Certainly, it's true to say we do far more business with our ECGD policy than we would if we didn't have it. At the same time, we find the new discretionary limits give us a useful degree of flexibility in our dealings."

Mr. A.G. Park is Chairman and Managing Director and Mr. D.P.H. Field is Sales Director of Field Brothers Ltd. of Bradford, whose annual exports of over £5 million worth of worsted cloth and yarn to world-wide markets have just earned them a second Queen's Award for Export Achievement.

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To make an appointment or for information contact the Information Officer, Export Credits Guarantee Department—quoting reference TK—at Glasgow, Belfast, Leeds, Manchester, Birmingham, Cambridge, Bristol, London West End, Croydon or Tottenham offices; or Joan Swales, Information Section, ECGD, Aldermanbury House, London EC2P 2EL. (Tel: 01-606 6699. Extn. 258).

HOME NEWS

Curbs in expansion of arts and social sciences urged on universities for next three years

By Frances Gibb, of The Times Higher Education Supplement

A halt to university expansion in many arts and social sciences subjects during the next three years is envisaged by the University Grants Committee.

In a recent letter of guidance to vice-chancellors on their planning up to 1980-81, the committee says that an important consideration in introducing new courses will be whether library provision already exists. "This will be particularly important, and perhaps decisive, on the arts side."

In social studies the committee says that, except for certain known cases, there should be no more law schools, and that "there seems to be an undue proliferation of new courses in social studies," particularly in human and environmental studies.

It advises no further expansion in mathematics, management studies and certain languages. Some proposals for mathematics are unrealistic, it says, and further development of management studies in the

next decade should be based on existing centres.

New courses in the less widely used languages cannot be justified. Instead there should be strengthening of existing language centres and greater cooperation between institutions.

The letter, written in the context of the three provisional yearly grants for universities up to 1980-81 announced in March, marks a partial return to the quinquennial system of planning abandoned two years ago.

It outlines a total target of 290,000 students for 1980-81, giving each university its own target and both general and particular guidance on academic developments.

The sciences do not escape cuts entirely. The committee says it has noted a substantial number of undersubscribed postgraduate courses, with still more courses being planned, particularly in science and technology. It urges "the strictest scrutiny of need and cost before new courses are introduced at postgraduate level."

At undergraduate level too, the committee says that many courses in science and technology have been introduced possibly to attract students.

"But many of these have titles so narrow as to suggest undue specialization, which might prove prejudicial to future employment prospects. Other new courses appear to represent no more than a combination of parts of existing courses, with little to bind them together."

On the positive side the committee welcomes the growth in popularity and range of part-time, post-experience and mid-career courses designed to meet the needs of those in employment or professional practice, particularly in productive industry.

In general, it reminds universities that the increase in total resources between 1977-78 and 1980-81 is likely to be less than 2 per cent and that the total grant will actually fall in 1978-79. The ability to provide for students in excess of next year's numbers will thus be severely limited.

Consumer praise for EEC's farm policy

By Robin Young
Consumer Affairs
Correspondent

The EEC's common agricultural policy has gone a long way towards stabilizing food prices and achieving security of supplies, according to an article in the June issue of *Money* Which?

But the magazine, published by the Consumers' Association, adds that the policy has done little to increase productivity and has left many farmers with low incomes. It has also stabilized prices at levels higher than they would be if import taxes were cut and the EEC bought more of its food on the world market.

"It is time a better balance was struck between farmers' incomes and prices in the shops," the article says.

It argues that prices for some products are too high. The subsidized surpluses kept in store or exported at a loss last year cost the EEC around £2,000m or £8 per head of population.

The butter mountain of 260,000 tonnes at the end of 1976 represented 64 days' supply for the EEC countries but the surplus of more than a million tonnes of skimmed milk powder would take nearly five years to clear at present rates of consumption.

The article finds that abandoning the common agricultural policy would be impracticable, but suggests that there should be lower guaranteed prices for foods such as rice and tomatoes, which would not cause a crisis in short supply, and for commodities such as butter, which the EEC continually over-produces.

There should be subsidies from taxpayers to selected farmers, or farmers in selected areas, and greater emphasis on structural policy to improve farming. "This is the part which holds greatest hope for farmers and shoppers in the long run."

Move to alter school neglect of Christianity

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The controversial suggestion that state schools can no longer be expected to inculcate Christianity in their pupils is to be put before the General Synod of the Church of England next month.

It reflects the feeling among many church education experts that the church has to take responsibility for what is termed "Christian nurture", although there is a sizable and vociferous voice in the church demanding that there should be no shift from the principles of the 1944 Education Act on religious instruction.

Canon R. T. Holtby, secretary of the general synod's board of education, admitted that many of the peers who took part in a recent House of Lords debate on religious education would be surprised to find such views being put forward by the church of England. He said he would not object to a re-drafting of the religious provisions of the Education Act.

If it could be done without opening wider issues, the synod will debate a motion which asks it to recognize that "county schools can no longer be expected to take responsibility for Christian nurture among their pupils", and to call upon each diocese to make provision for this, on a life-long basis, from within their own resources. The synod will also be invited to call upon the Government to conduct an inquiry into religious education in state schools, with particular reference to the place of Christianity.

Canon Holtby explained that the board felt that religion was not given adequate recognition in school curricula, and that Christianity was neglected. But the task of the schools was to inform and educate, leaving individual pupils to make their own choices about religious belief.

The 1944 Act lays down compulsory religious instruction in all schools, and this, Canon Holtby said, reflected a feeling at the end of the war that

Christianity should play a part in the rebuilding of national morale after the war. A contemporary religious education syllabus was developed to reflect the fact that Britain had become a pluralistic, multi-faith society.

A declaration that the Church of England accepts that Britain has become a multi-faith society, with all the potential for the enrichment of national life that that entails, is also to be debated by the general synod next month as they key motion in a debate on race relations. Mr. Giles Eccles, secretary of the board for social responsibility, said that such a statement of commitment was of primary importance, though the synod would also be asked to endorse certain detailed proposals for improving race relations.

One motion before the synod asks the Government to adopt policies of positive discrimination in favour of areas and communities in greatest need, as a method of offsetting the disadvantages that minority racial

communities are facing. Eccles said that the synod should not involve itself in discriminating against communities, but was a greater social need to show a correlation of such concentrations of such minorities.

The board for social responsibility had decided a sponsoring a motion calling for the National Front to be given £10,000 "or a time when the synod suggests that it has passed."

A report from the board of the synod declares: "The fundamental question facing synod is that which race nation as a whole is to be for our society to flourish a diversity of ethnic and cultural traditions, a living each other in respect?"

Other items to be discussed by the synod include a rise in the estimated number of bodies controlled by the synod.

Clergy's pay, pa

Call for five-year halt in training of teachers

From Bert Lodge

of The Times Educational Supplement
Blackpool

A suggestion that teacher training should stop for five years was made yesterday at the conference in Blackpool of the Association of Colleges for Further and Higher Education, the representative body of 500 technical colleges and polytechnics.

Mr David Costesworth, chief education officer, Norfolk, said it would close the gap between teachers and the outside world. The next intake of teachers would then be 25 years old. We should say to them now: "Spend these five years in industry or commerce, learning

how the majority of your pupils will spend their lives."

Mr George Barber, until recently director of personnel and training to the British Aircraft Corporation, criticized the professional institutions for closing their membership in 1971 to students who qualified by the part-time route. Firms now had to look increasingly to graduates but degree courses were too much concerned with applied science and associated mathematics and did not meet the needs of professional engineers.

Mr Stanley Broadbridge, general secretary-designate of the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education, said industry was frequently reluctant to tell colleges what its needs were.

Britain attacked over policy to foreign students

The United Kingdom Council for Overseas Student Affairs

says the Government has a short-sighted xenophobic policy towards overseas students that could do irreparable damage to Britain's reputation as a leader in international education.

In its annual report published today the council says Britain appears to be moving rapidly into an era of very high fees for overseas students and stringent control of their numbers.

The Government seemed to have no carefully thought-out list of educational priorities. As a result, the most undesirable of situations was likely to develop whereby education for overseas students in the United Kingdom was governed by the purse and not by need.

The school, which has 660 pupils and whose fees are £1,120 a year, has a direct grant from the local authority assured for 18 months. But it is one of the few non-Roman Catholic direct grant schools to decide not to go independent, under comprehensive reorganization.

At a press conference at Taunton yesterday, Mr Anthony Dowse-Brenan, chairman of the Conservative-controlled county council's education committee, said talks were taking place with the school governors. Any recommendation would be sent to Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science.

Some members of the select committee are annoyed by suggestions that the House of Lords committee on European legislation is more effective than they are. The Commons committee says that one example of a proposal that has come to its attention, although there is no document to consider, concerns the institution of a common EEC passport, "which if implemented would be done under the royal prerogative and could thus bypass parliamentary debate altogether."

However, the committee and other MPs on the Commons have already alerted the House to what is proposed and the Government has promised that debates should be held on applications for future membership of the EEC and the passport proposal.

First Special Report from the Select Committee on European Legislation, Session 1976-77 (Stationery Office, 60p).

Gifted pupils plan for Wellington

Somerset County Council is investigating the possibility of using Wellington School as a centre for gifted children in the South-west. The proposal would ensure the long-term future of the school, which would become a comprehensive with boarding facilities.

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MPs complain about curbs on EEC group

By Our Political Correspondent

Still chaffing under the restrictive terms of reference given to it by the Commons, the Select Committee on European Legislation yesterday reported to the House that it intends to consider developments within the EEC which it considers significant and worthy of review by the Commons.

In December last year one limiting factor was removed. Their title no longer includes the description of EEC legislation as "secondary". But the committee, under the chairmanship of Sir John Eden, Conservative MP for Bournemouth, West, points out that even after this change "there remain a number of measures connected with the EEC which, strictly speaking, we cannot consider because of the absence of a suitable document".

That applied with special force to negotiations between the EEC and new applicants.

Courts 'have no power to hear cases'

The power of the Attorney General to bring legal proceedings in defence of the public interest cannot be challenged by the courts, it was held by the House of Lords yesterday.

The House of Lords, in a unanimous decision, dismissed an appeal by Mr. John Vane QC, for Mr. Sillkin, the Attorney General, against a decision of the House of Commons that Mr. Sillkin's action in bringing proceedings against the House of Commons was unlawful.

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Britain's charities have another difficult year

By a Staff Reporter

Many of the 122,715 charities registered in Britain had another difficult year last year because of the economic circumstances, according to the report for 1976 by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, which was published yesterday.

The report says: "Operating and administrative costs continued to rise and the value of capital assets fell. These trends impinged adversely on the ability of charities to sustain existing programmes, and to start new ones, from their own resources, and also on the ability of the public to subscribe fresh funds."

But the commissioners say the report is not a tale of unrelieved gloom. "On the contrary it highlights the ingenuity and originality with which many means can be deployed, both in the way that new charities have been established in fresh fields and also in the way that older charities have launched out in new directions. At a time when official services have had to cut back for lack of public funds, voluntary service has been given the opportunity to show what it can do at lesser expense."

"It is noticeable that many new charities are based on the personal endeavours of the inspirers and the founders rather than on the giving of money. This is a welcome development of the concept of service to the community."

The commissioners welcome the report of the Goodman Committee on Charity Law Voluntary Organizations, published in December. The committee emphasized that charity must benefit the community.

The report also reviews possible effects on charities of recent legislation, particularly the Devolution Land Tax Act, 1976, which allows a 10 per cent reduction in the value of capital assets for 1975-76. The provisions of the Act are complex and as their effect upon the operation of charities in particular, not be anticipated with accuracy.

The report describes some of the changes it has made enable trustees to admit charities more efficiently. Since 1967, 343 schemes were set up, 24 of which were registered. During 1976, 2,988 charities were registered. The report says that since 1961, 1,760 charities have been removed from the register, mainly because they have been wound up or had ceased to operate.

More than a fifth of the charities registered last year were in social welfare and education, with the object of using money for village recreation grounds, art centres and for the setting of trusts for education in an environment.

Report of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales for the year 1976. (HMSO, Commons Paper 389 (Stat. Office, 65p).

End of state pensions urged by MP

By Our Social Services Correspondent

All schools and hospitals should be run by the private sector, and the Government should stop providing pensions, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Conservative MP for Cirencester and Tewkesbury, argues in a Bow Group pamphlet today.

"Instead of using taxpayers' money to produce state money, it should be used to enable people to buy the services they need. Education would be 'bought' through taxable education vouchers topped up by charities, local authorities, trade unions and other bodies, to enable parents to pay more for an education they believed to be superior."

Health and hospital services would be chargeable at the point of treatment, and every one would be compelled to buy insurance to cover the cost. The state would refund in full charges for all medical treatment and the hospital board and lodging "charge for people unable to pay, but patients would have to pay."

The only social security that should be organized by the state is supplementary benefit, Mr Ridley says. That should be used for the relief of poverty. "Mr Ridley's proposals are based on the idea that 'state monopoly has proved a grisly failure' and that the present system is incapable of development or improvement."

What is needed, he adds, is a new system of more responsible people, subsiding less of the government in Whitehall knows best."

Social Service Sense (Bow Group, 40 High Holborn, London WC1V 7DT, 40p).

Staff shortage blamed for payment error

Reductions in social security staff will lead to more errors in payments to the public, Mr. Easterling, as secretary of the Social Security and Public Services yesterday, insisted in a "misleadingly hysterical" disclosure that £10.6 million was overpaid in 1975-76.

The amount overpaid only 0.1 per cent of the amount of social security payments, but it was a considerable number of errors. Errors work ways and, while overpayments are made, so are underpayments.

Incorrect payments, Mr. Easterling accepted, due mainly to staff shortages, could be reduced if there were enough staff to carry out checks and claimants regularly.

Children's rail fare concession

British Rail's new children's fares this summer encourage more family travel, from June 19 to Sept 10, children aged between 10 and 13 will be able to travel at a discount of 50 per cent on any distance of 40p if they are accompanied by an adult.

Pupils lose power

Pupils at Derbyshire schools are to lose their say in the selection of governors. The education committee has had the pupils' participation scheme.

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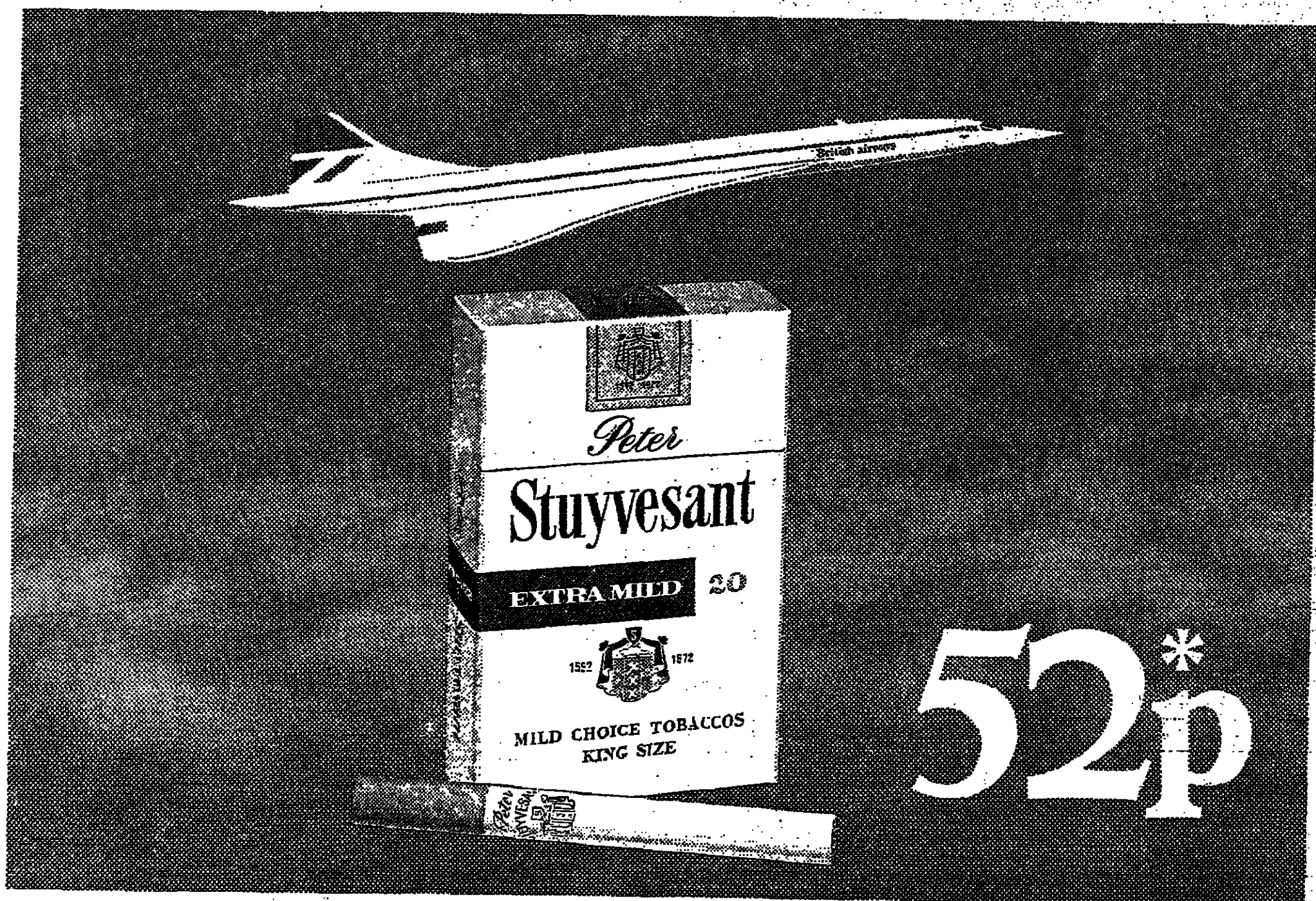
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As shown in H.M. Government latest tables 1977.



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...setting the pace in modern smoking.

*Recommended price for 20, correct at time of going to press.

LOW TAR GROUP As defined in H.M. Government Tables.
EVERY PACKET CARRIES A GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING

مركز الامم المتحدة

MID-EAST

Police and barbed wire guard only Greek enclave left and Turkish lines in Cyprus

By Fik
so, Northern Cyprus

There are 1510 Greek living in the remote Rinkarpaso, 70 miles from the Turkish lines in the north. They live in a tiny, isolated village, surrounded by a township ringed by wire and Turkish soldiers. The Greek Cypriots, who do not cooperate with the Turkish Cypriots, try to show that they want to live with them. Others, however, are frightened and expecting any day to be taken from their homes. The Greek Cypriots are the only substantial Turkish-controlled Cyprus have not left square miles around for three years.

Turkish Cypriots they are a community in need of protection whose elect, in increasing numbers, to join their families on the island. To the Cyprus Government, harassed by the authorities and the threat of losing its possessions, Turkish Cypriot authorities insist that they are not willing to visit so are accompanied by an official. This, however, is driving a Greek Cypriot and his family out of the village. The Greek Cypriots, who are now being driven out of the village, are now being driven out of the village. The Greek Cypriots, who are now being driven out of the village, are now being driven out of the village.

Out in opia omali

By
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Ababa, June 16.—The Ambassador to Ethiopia, out of a dinner here when his host described the country's commitment to the African Union, the French of the Afars and Issas and its existence as an independent state.

Imper was given in a visiting East German delegation by Captain Sisse Wengler, the general of Ethiopia's heavy armaments. The Somali Ambassador, who was also present, accused Somalia of abducting Somali immigrants to a recent sabotage bridges on the Djibouti railway line, the Government of "should bear full responsibility for these criminal acts."

ncy also quoted Captain Sisse, as saying, "The Djibouti and was to give guarantees to the same cannot be it Somalia which is preparations to annex the territory of Ethiopia." The Government of Ethiopia considers the Afars and Issas integral part of its territory. Ethiopia cannot to sit idly by if sovereignty is threatened.

June 16.—Fighting Ethiopian government and local resistance was reported today in the region along the Djibouti railway line. The Ethiopian army is said to have nearly 100 Ethiopian paratroopers in the area. The capital in a search for sabotage. The Ethiopian army is said to have nearly 100 Ethiopian paratroopers in the area. The capital in a search for sabotage.

June 16.—A group of students from Nihon University claim to have broken a world record for a man-powered flight with an aircraft. The aircraft, a glider, flew for 10 minutes at a height of 100 feet. The students, who are members of the Nihon University glider club, were led by Professor Hidemasa of the Nihon University. The aircraft was a glider, and the students were using a glider. The aircraft was a glider, and the students were using a glider.

through the village of Vialona, which is now almost totally occupied by Turks, and along a three-mile track whose surface is so pitted with holes that a motorist is forced to drive at only five miles an hour.

Along the route, Greek Cypriots, who are now being driven out of the village, are now being driven out of the village. The Greek Cypriots, who are now being driven out of the village, are now being driven out of the village.

Rinkarpaso is a small village. The whitewashed church, cared for by two elderly priests, stands to the north of the village square around which are three coffee shops. Two are Turkish and one is a converted slaughterhouse where the Greek Cypriots, who are now being driven out of the village, are now being driven out of the village.

One of them, a man in his sixties, with a white beard and a black turban, nodded when I approached. "Who are you?" he asked, and when I told him I was a journalist, he glanced over my shoulder and asked, "I am a Greek."

He introduced me to the other 11 Greeks. Most were retired farmers, two owned livestock and lived in small bungalows, while two others were young men who worked the fields. All said they would not tell me their names.

"Do not tell the police you have spoken to us," the man with the white beard said, "or they will throw us out." It was a hot afternoon and the village square was empty except for my packed car. I asked whether the Greek Cypriots wanted to stay in the village or whether, as the Turkish Cypriot authorities often claim, they wanted to leave for the south of the island.

"We want to stay," the man said. "Why should we leave? Our homes are here and we have nothing else. Our farms are here. Sometimes the Turks try to take our animals. I tie my goats to my bed at night to stop the Turks stealing them. They want our homes but we do not want to give them up. Sometimes the police tell us we cannot work our fields. The

police are no use in protecting us." The man paused, looked over my shoulder at the square and said: "Police—do not tell them I have talked to you." Walking towards me across the square was a young man in sunglasses wearing a red t-shirt. As he came closer, the Greek huddled round a table and turned on a radio loudly. "Welcome," the young man said to me, extending his hand. "Can I help you? When I asked him who he was, he said simply: 'I'm the police'."

Why had I come to Rinkarpaso—the Turkish name for Rinkarpaso—he wanted to know. What did I want? Had I talked to the villagers? The Greek Cypriots watched us intently as they bent over their radio.

The policeman with the red t-shirt was to become an almost permanent feature of the landscape. He stood outside the village concrete police station with his Turkish flag and watched me as I walked to the Turkish coffee shop near the church. Yes, one of the Turks there said, they were friendly to the Greeks but many Greeks had left the village of their own accord.

Statistics show that 3,151 Greek Cypriots lived in Rinkarpaso before the division of the island in 1974. Only two Turks lived there then. There are more than 400 today, living in what were Greek Cypriot homes.

Just opposite the police station stands "Louie's fresh fish restaurant," although the Greek Cypriot owner, Mr. Louie, said he no longer had the food to run a restaurant. "I've been here since 1974," he said, "but we have to make the best of life under the circumstances."

As we talked he moved further and further away, sweeping the veranda of his house with a broom and eventually turning the corner of his house so that we could no longer see the conversation.

I saw him later entertaining several Turks to coffee, including a Turkish policeman. Even the Greek butcher has a portrait of Kemal Ataturk, the founder of the Turkish state, hanging on the wall of his office.

Mandate of UN force renewed for six months

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, June 16

After several days of tense consultations, the Security Council reached agreement during the night on renewing the mandate of the United Nations peace-keeping force in Cyprus. The renewal was until December 15, and was agreed by 14 votes to none, with China not taking part.

Agreement was only reached at the last moment, because of differences between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots. In fact, the Security Council vote came at one minute after midnight, which meant that technically the United Nations force was briefly without a mandate.

The basic disagreement was not over the renewal of the mandate, which both sides accepted. It was over the wording of the Security Council resolution, and whether or not there had been any improvement in the situation in the past six months.

The final wording of the disputed paragraph was: "There has been a relative improvement in the security situation, but that this evolution has yet to relieve the underlying tensions on the island."

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US craft will explore rings round Saturn

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, June 16

Another chapter in the exploration of space opens this summer, when the Americans send two spacecraft to the outer planets. Voyagers 1 and 2 will both go to Jupiter and Saturn, and one of them may continue to Uranus and send back information on that planet, which is 1,280 million miles from the Sun, before vanishing into outer space.

They will both eventually leave the solar system and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is thinking of putting records on board for future intelligent beings, who might intercept them, in many millions of years' time. The records would have the sounds of typical earth events, such as babies crying and the sea, and greetings in various languages.

It is possible that video-discs might be sent, and those who find them would see films of the people, creatures, vegetation and scenery. This would be a considerable advance on the little plaques attached to the Pioneer 10 spacecraft, which will escape from the solar system in 1987, and which shows a man, a woman and some mathematical symbols.

Pioneer was the first space craft to reach Jupiter, in December 1973. It made very important discoveries about that planet. Pioneer 11, which reached Jupiter in December 1974, is now on its way to Saturn and will reach it in September 1979.

The two Voyagers will reach Saturn in August 1980 and in August 1981 and it is hoped that the three between them will provide a vast deal of information on the ringed planet.

The two voyagers are being launched in August and September. They will follow different trajectories on their journeys to Jupiter, one arriving in March, 1979, and the other in July that year.

They will examine the rings of Saturn and its satellites of which there are 10. One of them will pass within 2,500 miles of Titan, the largest moon, which has an atmosphere as dense as the Earth's. They will also examine the satellites Tethys, Mimas, Enceladus, Dione and Rhea, all recently discovered and named.

Voyager is more than three times the size of Pioneer (810 kilograms compared to 258 kilograms) and has far more instruments on board. It also has a much more powerful radio transmitter and a much larger antenna for receiving orders from Earth. It will thus be able to send information over far greater distances than Pioneer.

If the two Voyagers get all the information from Saturn, the second will be sent on to the outer planets, most probably Uranus, but possibly Neptune instead. That planet orbits the Sun at a distance of 2,800 million miles.

Man imprisoned for threats to Mr Muldoon

Wellington, June 16.—A man was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment here today for threatening to kill Mr Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister of New Zealand.

Gary Graeme Haugh, aged 22, was convicted of threatening last month to kill the Prime Minister and of then trying to obtain about £300 from the ruling National Party by offering to supply information about threats against Mr Muldoon's life.

Mr Haugh, who pleaded not guilty to both charges, was described by his counsel as a man with a chronic drink problem. Fearing the magistrate said the community was fed up with violence and threats of violence.—Reuter.

TWO GREAT ANGLIA EVENTS ON THE ITV NETWORK!

On Sunday 19 JUNE
at 10.00p.m.

"WAITING FOR SHEILA"

an exciting first television play by John Braine,
famed author of "Room At The Top"

On Monday 20 JUNE
at 9.00p.m.

"ALTERNATIVE 3"

a film which may seem extraordinary but is
scientifically possible. Hundreds of people disappear
without trace every year — where do they go? This
film suggests an amazing answer.



ANGLIA TELEVISION
ANGLIA HOUSE NORWICH

The right answers could get you an Award

Are you interested in maths or the physical sciences or craft, design and technology?

YES NO

Do you want to teach any of these subjects?

Are you a qualified teacher?

OR

Are you a graduate in mathematics; one of the physical sciences; engineering or allied subjects—with at least 5 years experience?

OR

Do you hold an HND or HNC in technological subjects, a full technological certificate of CGLI or any equivalent qualifications?

Are you at least 28?

Applying for a Teachers Training Award now could lead to a worthwhile new career

There is still a shortage in secondary schools of specialist teachers of *mathematics; the physical sciences; craft, design and technology*—subjects that are vital to the country's prosperity. To help alleviate this shortage, the Government is offering a number of special Teacher Training Awards. Mainly starting this September, these Awards offer people who have an interest in one of these subjects, and who are at least 28, a year's full-time course in teaching it.

The Award consists of a free, full-time course during the 1977-78 academic year; a maintenance allowance free of tax and other deductions, which in the case of a student with an adult dependant and one child would amount to £58 per week; and a lodging or travel allowance where appropriate.

Who qualifies?

People aged 28 or over who have not followed full time higher or further education courses in the last five years and are:

1. Graduates in mathematics, one of the physical sciences, engineering and allied subjects.
2. Qualified teachers not currently working as teachers in maintained schools.
3. Holders of HND, HNC, full technological certificate of CGLI or an equivalent qualification, with suitable industrial experience for training as teachers of craft, design and technology.

If you're already teaching?

You should consult your employing Authority. They may be able to offer you secondment for training, or retraining, in one of these subjects.

This special Teacher Training Award scheme is for the 1977/78 academic year, and most courses start in September. So act quickly if you're interested. Start now by filling in the coupon for a pamphlet that explains in detail who qualifies, and how to apply.

Please send me the leaflet on the training and retraining of teachers.

Name _____

Address _____

T/2

Post to: Kathy Collins, Information Division,
Department of Education and Science, Elizabeth House, York Road,
London SE1 7PH.

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Texas Rangers Cleveland Indians Chicago White Sox Baltimore Orioles Detroit Tigers Kansas City Royals Toronto Blue Jays St. Minnesota Twins Milwaukee Brewers Seattle Mariners B. Oakland Athletics D.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Mets Miami Braves A. Cincinnati Reds Philadelphia Phillies P. Montreal Expos Atlanta Braves Los Angeles Dodgers San Diego Padres S. Los Angeles Angels Anaheim Angels Houston Astros St. Louis Cardinals S. San Francisco Giants

SPORT

Tennis

A woman of beauty and brains sets the birds in a twitter

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

The women's world team championship for the Federation Cup, sponsored by Colgate, has been reduced to the semi-final round predicted by the seedings: the United States v South Africa and Australia v Britain. All except Britain (three times runners-up) have won the trophy in previous years, though South Africa have had only one success to measure against even by Australia and five by the United States.

It is doubtful if in all England there is more delightful setting for a tournament of this character than Deaneville Park, Eastbourne. The place was at its best yesterday. The sunshine was pleasant without being oppressive, the breeze just strong enough to expand the bright colours of the national flags. There were the trees, the shrubs, the flowers, the soft music of birdsong and, distantly, the voices of children at play. Tennis, particularly women's tennis, seemed the only game to play in such an environment.

But it soon became clear that the sociably relaxed pace of the tournament was ending. South Africa and Australia were taken to the concluding doubles—in Australia's case, the third set, too—before finishing off the Netherlands and West Germany respectively. The United States and Britain did not concede a set in singles and were therefore free to have some fun in the doubles. As a whole, the programme achieved a charming marriage between the graces of the game and its competitive rigours.

The best tie was that in which the tall Germans, Carla Ebbershaus and Helga Maschhoff, put aside all thoughts that they were not grass-court players, and set about the Australians as aggressively as they could. In the third set, the outcome of the doubles, the outcome of the match was decided. The Germans were to score only two more points. Both are aware of the conventional standards of decent behaviour. It was, as they realized that they had come

dangerously close to transgressing some unwritten code.

Miss Ebbershaus—who has brains and beauty and muscles, no—has probably never played a better day's tennis on grass. When she beat Diana Frothingham (seeded sixth at Wimbledon) by 4-6, 6-4, it seemed that even the birds were twittering with excitement. In the first set Miss Ebbershaus was too often forced into error. Then she attacked—and this was one of those days when her mighty blow were mostly on target. She looked regal.

Miss Frothingham looked worried. Kerry Reid, who was due to play her next, also looked worried: she had mislaid her handbag.

That could have impaired Mrs Reid's concentration. But the handbag was found before she began her match with Mrs Maschhoff. Mrs Reid is seeded to play her last night at Wimbledon, and is currently hitting the ball well. For all her pretences and her ready chuckle, she is also a tough and seasoned competitor. Mrs Maschhoff did her best, but she was out of her mind when she took a set off Margaret Court at Wimbledon. But 6-3, 6-6 accurately reflected the difference between them.

In the doubles the same two Germans opposed Mrs Reid and Wendy Turnbull, who had never before experienced the emotional stress of a deciding match in the Federation Cup competition. In the first set Mrs Turnbull's timing was better than her serve, and she was slightly easier than it might have been. But with the help of Mrs Reid, she sorted out her wooden toy and began to play well—notably in the quickness and precision of her work in the forecourt—that the Australians became a team. In the third set they had a break point for 4-2. Two games later the broken racket and the opening for a winner by Mrs Reid, who then served a love game for the match and the title. Greer Stevens gave South

Africa an encouraging lead by winning the first 10 games of her match with Ely Vessies Appel, and going on to a 6-0, 6-1 win. But Betty Stove put the Netherlands level by beating Brigitte Cuypers 6-2, 6-1. In the doubles South Africa had the advantage of bringing to a fresh pair who have won most of the game's leading doubles titles. Linky Boshorst and Ilana Kloss won their first five games against Miss Stove and Mrs Vessies Appel and, though the match became more difficult as it progressed, eventually completed 6-1, 6-3 win.

Susan Barker, of Britain, was in her best form against Milad Wikstedt, of Sweden. From 2-2 in the first set Miss Barker lost only 11 points in winning 10 successive games for the match. Virginia Wade had a difficult first set with Ingrid Beutler, who came back from 3-1 to lead 5-3. Mrs Barker played better than Miss Wade during this phase. She fought hard and was always aggressive. She must have been encouraged, too, by the regularity with which she hit winning volleys off parts of the racket head that are not recommended in the text books.

Mrs Barker was playing so well that she apparently began to think she could beat Miss Wade at her own aggressively straightforward game. Just in time, Miss Wade brought her down to earth, with 10 games out of 13 to turn adversity into triumph.

SOUTH AFRICA v NETHERLANDS
Results: South African women's team: 1. Vessies Appel, 2. Stove, 3. Boshorst, 4. Kloss, 5. Barker, 6. Reid, 7. Maschhoff, 8. Ebbershaus, 9. Maschhoff, 10. Ebbershaus, 11. Maschhoff, 12. Ebbershaus, 13. Maschhoff, 14. Ebbershaus, 15. Maschhoff, 16. Ebbershaus, 17. Maschhoff, 18. Ebbershaus, 19. Maschhoff, 20. Ebbershaus, 21. Maschhoff, 22. Ebbershaus, 23. Maschhoff, 24. Ebbershaus, 25. Maschhoff, 26. Ebbershaus, 27. Maschhoff, 28. Ebbershaus, 29. Maschhoff, 30. Ebbershaus, 31. Maschhoff, 32. Ebbershaus, 33. Maschhoff, 34. Ebbershaus, 35. Maschhoff, 36. Ebbershaus, 37. Maschhoff, 38. Ebbershaus, 39. Maschhoff, 40. Ebbershaus, 41. Maschhoff, 42. Ebbershaus, 43. Maschhoff, 44. Ebbershaus, 45. Maschhoff, 46. Ebbershaus, 47. Maschhoff, 48. Ebbershaus, 49. Maschhoff, 50. Ebbershaus, 51. Maschhoff, 52. Ebbershaus, 53. Maschhoff, 54. Ebbershaus, 55. Maschhoff, 56. Ebbershaus, 57. Maschhoff, 58. Ebbershaus, 59. Maschhoff, 60. Ebbershaus, 61. Maschhoff, 62. Ebbershaus, 63. Maschhoff, 64. 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Philip French

has a plot, it turns upon the well-heeled travelling salesman Joe's infatuation with the Parisian whore Sylvia, who may not be able to act but can perform certain tricks with a boiled egg that they don't teach you in the girl guides. There is a deal of guff about the confusion of identities and the relationship between sexual passion and death (Joe's wife and son die while he's stoning in Paris), some of it only to be found in the distributor's synopsis, and all of it as silly-offensive as the activities of Sylvia's sadistic, pistol-packing pimp.

has a plot, it turns upon the well-heeled travelling salesman Joe's infatuation with the Parisian whore Sylvia, who may not be able to act but can perform certain tricks with a boiled egg that they don't teach you in the girls' guides. (There is a deal of stuff about the confusion of identities and the relationship between sexual passion and death [Joe's wife and son die while he's sinning in Paris], some of it only to be found in the distributor's synopsis, and all of it as silly-offensive as the accidents of Sylvia's sadistic, pistol-packing pimp.

though maybe loyal in the end. I liked Geza Oberironk's vivid conducting and the neat orchestral playing, but expected that modern German Mozart would be hopelessly unstylish about gracing, as this performance sadly was.

William Mann

William Mann

Law Report June 16 1977

Court of Appeal

Delay no bar to parents' claim against solicitors

Alexander and Another v Page & Page (sued as a firm)
Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Bridge and Lord Justice Shaw

[Judgment delivered June 13]

Where, in a claim for the dismissal of an action for want of prosecution, the judge, bearing in mind the lapse of time and the inexcusable delay and prejudice, considers that the justice of the case requires the continuation of the action, the appellate court should not interfere unless the judge has erred in principle.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by defendants, Page & Page, a former firm of solicitors of Lewisham, London, against an order of Mr Justice Griffiths allowing the appeal of plaintiffs, Mr Alex Alexander and Mrs Teresa Alexander, from the dismissal by Master Lubbock of their claim for damages for negligence against the defendants for want of prosecution. The partnership of Page & Page was dissolved in November, 1968, and in May, 1970, its practice merged with Straker, Bedford & Co.

Mr and Mrs Alexander's infant daughter, Teresa, then 8½, was severely injured by a motor accident in March, 1962. They instructed the defendants on Teresa's behalf in February, 1964, and the defendants continued to act until April, 1967. A writ had been issued in January, 1965, and a statement of claim was served in March, 1966; no claim was made for expenses incurred by Teresa's parents.

In February, 1971, Mr Justice Ackner awarded Teresa £40,000 damages, including interest, which on appeal was reduced by an agreed settlement to £30,000. In their action against the defendants, Mr and Mrs Alexander contended that they had suffered financial loss by reason of the defendants' failure to join them as co-plaintiffs in their daughter's action. The damages claimed included expenses of attendance, nursing and loss of earnings incurred by them in consequence of Teresa's injuries; and were quantified at £42,477 by Mr Alexander and £6,015 by Mrs Alexander.

Mr John Peppitt, QC and Mr Peter Crosswell for the defendant solicitors; Mr I. E. Jacob for Mr and Mrs Alexander. The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that Teresa had been injured in the accident. Although her body had recovered, her mind and complete amnesia. It was a case in which substantial damages if the driver of the van which knocked her down was not found. The case was brought by Teresa's father as her next friend. Four firms of solicitors had been involved on her behalf. It had been said that she had run out into the road into the van. The lawyers who had appeared for her at her trial had conducted her case excellently. Mr Justice Ackner had awarded her £35,000 (later reduced to £30,000) and interest.

That was not the end of the case, for in the meanwhile her parents had claimed for attendance payments and loss of earnings. It was said that the solicitors who had acted in Teresa's claim between February, 1964, and April, 1967, ought to have brought the claim for expenses into Teresa's claim.

Immoral purposes need not be criminal

Regina v Ford
Before Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, Lord Justice Scarman and Mr Justice Nield

Although section 1 of the Sexual Offences Act, 1967, prevented homosexual practices between consenting adults in private from being a criminal offence, the Act did not change the law so as to prevent proceedings for such purposes from being the offence of persistently importuning for "immoral purposes" contrary to section 32 of the Sexual Offences Act, 1956.

The Court of Appeal so decided when refusing an application by Graham Delgado Ford, secretary of Camborne, Cornwall, for leave to appeal against his conviction at Bournemouth Crown Court Judge Smithwick's conviction under section 32. He had been conditionally discharged for three years and ordered to pay a sum of costs.

Section 32 of the 1956 Act provides: "It is an offence for a man persistently to solicit or importune in a public place for immoral purposes." The word "importune" is defined in the dictionary as "to importune".

Section 1(1) of the 1967 Act provides: "Notwithstanding any statutory or common law provision... a homosexual act in private shall not be an offence provided that the parties consent thereto and have attained the age of 21 years."

Mr Harold Hebron for the applicant; Mr R. P. Guy for the Crown. The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that the applicant had stood outside a public lavatory in Bournemouth and persistently suggested to another man, who was in fact a police officer, that he should go back with the applicant for homosexual purposes. Both parties were over 21, and it was implicit that the homosexual conduct should take place in private.

The only question was whether persistent importuning in the circumstances could in law amount to an offence under section 32. Before the Sexual Offences Act, 1967, no one would have doubted that the applicant's act was other than within section 32.

The only authority was *Crook v Edmondson* ([1956] 2 QB 81), a kerb-crawling case where the defendant had driven slowly on a street soliciting women for the purpose of having sexual intercourse with him. He was charged under section 32 and acquitted; the prosecutor appealed to the Divisional Court alleging that as a matter of law the offence was committed on those facts.

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The writ in the present claim was issued on March 16, 1971, but not served until March, 1972, just when the statutory limitation period would be running out. Naturally the case was held up until Teresa's appeal was decided in June 1972. But from then on it could have been got on with. It was only in May, 1976, that the statement of claim was delivered.

His Lordship could understand the defendant solicitors applying for the dismissal of the claim for want of prosecution for they had ceased to act as long ago as April, 1967. The master had dismissed the action for want of prosecution. The judge had reversed his order.

The appeal had been before their Lordships for two days. All the correspondence, instructions to counsel and legal aid certificates had been before the court. There had been much difficulty in getting legal aid certificates. In 1968 questions were raised as to why the parents' claim had not been brought into the first action.

The writ was dated June 1972, when the girl's case was decided. In February, 1973, Mr Alexander was given a full legal aid certificate to pursue his claim. For some time there had been delay because the legal aid authorities were saying that the delay was inexcusable. That had been emphasized by the House of Lords in *Birkett v James* (The Times, May 26).

As to prejudice, it was said that Mr Bryan Ains, one of the counsel concerned in Teresa's case, and in July, 1972, that the managing clerk of the firm of solicitors could not now remember any details of the case; and that the delay was inexcusable. That had been emphasized by the House of Lords in *Birkett v James* (The Times, May 26).

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Since *Birkett v James* the position was that in so far as delay in the earlier stages should not affect the matter one had to find additional delay (since June, 1972) to form additional prejudice. The delay in the past year from 1975 to 1976 had caused no extra prejudice caused by the death of Mr Ains was already there.

Lord Diplock in *Birkett v James* had said that what should be given to the plaintiff of the judge himself unless he had erred in principle. The judge had not erred in principle. The judge had not erred in principle. The judge had not erred in principle.

LORD JUSTICE BRIDGE said that he agreed for the reasons given by the Master of the Rolls and the judge. Lord Diplock in *Birkett v James* had said that an appellate court should not interfere with the judge's discretion unless he had erred in principle. Mr Justice Griffiths (who had considered that although on the face of it the case seemed extraordinary, the justice of the case was that Mr and Mrs Alexander should be awarded to proceed with their claim) had not erred.

Lord Justice Shaw agreed. Solicitors: Roche, Scott & Neale; Philip Kossoff & Co.

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Lord Justice Shaw agreed. Solicitors: Roche, Scott & Neale; Philip Kossoff & Co.



Pope's Manor, Binfield, Berkshire. Poet's manor house for £500,000.

The manor house in which Alexander Pope, the eighteenth-century poet, wit and man of letters, wrote some of his carol masterpieces, is on the market and expected to fetch about £500,000.

The house, now called Pope's Manor, is Georgian, a Grade II listed building in 34 acres of gardens and ground, at Binfield, Berkshire. Agents are Knight Frank and Rutley and Tudwell and Partners.

Accommodation consists of a large entrance hall, three reception rooms, six main bedrooms, four bathrooms, eight secondary bedrooms with a further two bathrooms, two playrooms and two staff rooms. There are three cottages, two of which adjoin the house and form part of the stable yard with four garages, stabling and outbuildings.

The mature gardens and grounds include a heated swimming pool, a hard tennis court and a walled kitchen garden. There is also a lake and a boat house.

A lower price is asked for St. John's Park, a Grade I Palladian-style house in the Mendips Hills, seven miles from Wells and 11 from Bath. The house, owned by Mr William Ames-Moore, editor of *The Times*, is set in 25½ acres and has five reception rooms, eight bedrooms, six bathrooms, a self-contained flat and a garage.

Frank and Rutley, describe the house as one of the finest examples of its kind. The asking price, to include the stable price, to include the stable price, to include the stable price.

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Old home of poet up for sale

A five-bedroom steward's house and a nursery garden, is £175,000 to £200,000. Without the nursery and steward's house, the price asked is £125,000 to £150,000.

About £150,000 is also being asked for Tynhill and Farmhouse, a Grade II listed farmhouse and its 21 acres in Chobham, Surrey. Westways Farm has nine bedrooms, three bathrooms, four reception rooms, a fully fitted kitchen, domestic offices and a staff sitting room.

It is on the edge of Chobham village in five acres of formal gardens including a sunken garden and a fish pond. There is also a cottage, walled garden and woodland.

Elsewhere in the Home Counties, substantial properties are for sale for between £50,000 and £50,000.

Common House, on the edge of Flatford, Suffolk, was built to date from Tudor times, is expected to go for between £50,000 and £55,000. It stands in 1½ acres and has two reception rooms, three bedrooms, two bathrooms and two additional bedrooms. Agents are Knight Frank and Rutley and Tudwell and Partners.

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Rutley and Cabitt and West, at Sutton Valence, near Maidstone, Kent, about £50,000, is asked for Sunninghill, an attractive house on the edge of the village with views over the Weald. It has three reception rooms, five bedrooms, a dressing room, two bathrooms and a garage block and stands in 1½ acres which includes a two-acre garden. Agents are Knight Frank and Rutley and Tudwell and Partners.

In Hampshire, Tynhill Lodge, Liphook, a country house in two acres of secluded woodland, is for sale at £38,500. It has five bedrooms, a dressing room, two bathrooms, a drawing room, dining room and study, play room and laundry room. There is also a swimming pool, three garages, a walled garden and two greenhouses. Agents are Messrs. M. B. Baverstock.

Agents report little difficulty in selling houses at such prices or higher. In Wiltshire, Zeals House, near Warminster, has been sold for about £140,000 to a continental buyer, only the second time the house has changed owners in 500 years. It is a large, comfortable, well-reported quick sale of period Cotswold properties. Colnside House, Boreham, Farnham, went before auction for about £50,000.

Trusthouse House, Dunstable, has been sold for about £47,000, quickly sold for the £47,000 asking price. Both houses have two reception rooms and three and four bedrooms respectively.

By a Staff Reporter

By a Staff Reporter

By a Staff Reporter

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£6,000 plus appointments

**PROJECT/SALES ENGINEER
OFFSHORE ENGINEER**

U.K. subsidiary of a U.S. Offshore Engineering Contracting Company wishes to interview engineers for two immediate vacancies at offices in the East of London.

Day-to-day management of a recently formed U.K. company which will draw on each of its two parent firms for all necessary support facilities and will be involved in contracts for offshore facilities associated with production and loading of crude oil. The successful applicant will be required to encompass all aspects of the new company's operations and must be able to demonstrate the potential to grow with the company. Engineering technology, related experience, enthusiasm are all essential, and the successful applicant will encompass sales, contract negotiations, project management.

Engineering and business development for its relating to development of offshore projects, executive level for offshore storage, and loading etc. Travel will be necessary to Europe, the East and Africa from time to time and a foreign passport would be an advantage. A good knowledge of the oil industry will be required and, in addition, sound experience in appropriate engineering. The successful applicant would need to have a sound engineering qualification.

Salaries will be offered to those selected.

Applications in writing with full personal and details should be addressed to:

The Managing Director
BOX 1189 D, THE TIMES

EAST AFRICA**Tea Estate**

State Manager and a Factory Manager are required for the Mufindi Tea Company Ltd., in the northern Highlands of Tanzania. The Estate comprises approximately 700 hectares under tea and a factory of 1,500,000 kilos capacity is in progress.

Applications are invited from persons of proven experience preferably about 40 years of age and speaking Swahili.

Salary is negotiable and the usual expatriate facilities of housing, car, servants etc of course.

Write fully to Group Personnel Manager, Mufindi Tea Company Limited, 138 Cheapside, London, EC2.

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c. £10,000

A leading London Market Research Agency, with considerable experience in all types of consumer research operations, appoints a Managing Director to its London office.

The successful candidate will be a member of A.M.S.O. and is noted for the high standards of his work. He will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the agency and for the high standards of its work.

Candidates will be experienced in all aspects of market research and should have a proven ability to manage and motivate staff of all experience levels. The successful candidate will be a member of A.M.S.O. and is noted for the high standards of his work.

Those interested are invited to write briefly, in confidence, to W. J. O. Michie quoting ref. A-32504 or telephone him for further information on 041-221 7812.

This appointment is open to men and women.

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American Contracting Company, serving the Oil industry for over 35 years, has an immediate vacancy for a GENERAL MANAGER for its ARABIAN COMPANY, on the following General Terms:

Conditions:

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2. High Salary and Allowances, free of Local Income Tax, approx., U.S. Dollars 35,000 per annum.

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Candidates should be between 35-40 years of age, appropriate professional/academic qualifications (graduate/mechanical engineering preferred), with at least 5 years' contracting experience, in a senior capacity, of oil industry construction contracts in the Middle East. Fluency in Arabic not necessary but would be a great advantage.

Applicants meeting these MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS should apply in writing, enclosing recent photograph, curriculum vitae and business, or home telephone number, to:-

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Salary £10,000 p.a. plus bonus.

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ENGLAND****Experienced Economists**

For some years the Bank has recruited Economists on short-term contracts to work in the Economics Division of its Economic Intelligence Department. The three main functions of the Division cover the general management of the economy; the balance of payments and external policy; and monetary policy and domestic finance. The contracts are normally for two to four years with the possibility of a renewal.

As existing staff leave at the end of their contracts, vacancies for new applicants will arise. The Bank would therefore be interested to hear from Economists who might wish to be considered for any opportunities which arise between now and 1980. Applicants should normally be at least 32 years old on joining the Bank, and have a 1st or good 2nd Class Degree in Economics. Emphasis will be laid on general economic training, including post-graduate qualifications, and aptitude: full consideration will be given to published material. Service with an official institution at home or abroad would be an advantage. Applications from academic staff interested in a period of secondment from their universities would also be very welcome.

Because of the nature of the Bank's responsibilities, candidates are normally required to be British by birth and of British parentage. Exceptions to these requirements are, however, made in individual cases. All candidates must satisfy the Bank of their suitability to be employed as public servants on confidential work.

Salaries in each case will be negotiated individually; the following figures, which include the London Allowance, illustrate the range at present offered:-

Age 32 from £7,000
Age 36 from £8,000
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Application forms are available from:
The Chief of Establishments (Recruiting),
Bank of England,
London, EC2R 8AH,
Telephone 01-601 4618 or 4832.

Applicants for the more senior posts may, if they wish, write direct to Mr. J. C. R. Dow or Mr. L. A. Dicks-Mireaux at the Bank.

**Director
The Ciba Foundation**

The Foundation, established in 1947, exists to promote international co-operation in medical and chemical research. It does so mainly by organising symposia for the exchange of information and ideas among scientists and by editing and publishing the proceedings. It is a registered charity administered by the Director and a staff of 40 at Portland Place in London.

The appointment arises from the retirement in 1978 of Sir Gordon Wolstenholme, the present Director. It calls for wide international contacts and deep interest in scientific matters combined with the capacity to visualise future activities of the Foundation and appropriate topics for attention. A higher medical or scientific qualification is desirable; preferred age range 40 to 50. The salary, which is pensionable and open to negotiation, will be about £15,000 p.a.

Those interested are invited to write briefly, in confidence, to W. J. O. Michie quoting ref. A-32504 or telephone him for further information on 041-221 7812.

This appointment is open to men and women.

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Surveyors Consultancy Services (Ian L. Brown) have been instructed by well established international property group to recruit estates manager (RICS preferred) for appointment on industrial estate in Oxfordshire. (Applicants age 38/50.) Must have proven experience in all aspects of commercial property management, preferably industrial, including knowledge of building construction. Position calls for person (male or female) with tact and wide professional administrative capabilities.

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Applications in confidence giving full details of age, education, experience and availability to:-

Ian L. Brown
SURVEYORS CONSULTANCY SERVICES
Bank Buildings
20 Kingsway
London WC2B 6LH
Tel. 01-405 0732; 01-405 8841

Commonwealth Secretariat**CHIEF PERSONNEL OFFICER**

The Commonwealth Secretariat has a vacancy for a Chief Personnel Officer—salary in scale of £10,000-£15,000 p.a. Pension and Life Assurance Scheme and twenty-five days holiday. Duties include the development and maintenance of policies and procedures relating to various aspects of personnel administration, particularly the development of training and induction programmes and a personnel manual for all staff, selection and recruitment of staff, liaison with Divisional Directors and Staff Association and provision of advice and assistance on specific personnel matters and manpower requirements.

Applicants should possess an appropriate Degree or Diploma in personnel administration and have had experience in personnel management at senior level.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

The Commonwealth Secretariat has a vacancy for a Chief Executive Officer (Conference and Liaison Services)—salary in scale of £10,000-£15,000 p.a. Pension and Life Assurance Scheme and twenty-five days holiday. Duties include the development and maintenance of policies and procedures relating to various aspects of personnel administration, particularly the development of training and induction programmes and a personnel manual for all staff, selection and recruitment of staff, liaison with Divisional Directors and Staff Association and provision of advice and assistance on specific personnel matters and manpower requirements.

Between conferences the officer will be involved in planning meetings and assisting the preparation of general guidelines for future meetings.

Combination of good education and related experience at senior level is essential. Degree or equivalent in relevant field would be an advantage.

Detailed applications, together with names and addresses of three referees, should be submitted not later than 20 July 1977 to:

The Director (Administration)
Commonwealth Secretariat
Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5EX
Telephone: 01-639 3411

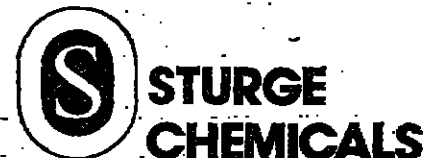
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The position will attract people already earning over £10,000 p.a.

Apply with all relevant details to:
Dr. E.R.S. Winter, Chairman and Managing Director, John & E. Sturge Limited,
1 Wheelers Road, BIRMINGHAM B15 2LE.

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Professional salary with London allowance.

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Appointment of

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Applications are invited for the above post from persons of proven managerial ability with extensive experience in one or more of the following or related fields:

Tourism
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Fluency in one or more European languages would be a definite advantage. The post is based at Bolton.

A full job description together with details of Conditions of Service and an application form may be obtained from the Director, The Tourist Board, PO Box 10, Metropolitan House, Old Hall Street, Liverpool, L69 2JD. Tel. 0151-227 5234 ext. 222. Previous applicants will be automatically reconsidered.

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This is a challenging and rewarding appointment with one of the most progressive companies in the medium/heavy engineering environment, with the number of overseas contracts in excess of 500. The successful candidate will be totally responsible for all aspects of contract work, with the ability to advise senior management on commercial and legal matters, including the preparation of contract documents, assisting with negotiations in Sales Departments, etc.

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Bernard Levin

As journalists vote, the question is what do we want unions for?

The result of the ballot among British employees of IBM (the American multinational maker of computers and allied devices) is so remarkable that I am surprised that it has received very little public attention.

The company does not negotiate its employees' terms and conditions with trade unions, but with the employees themselves, and a number of unions, chiefly the ASTMS of Mr Clive Jenkins, have been pressing for negotiating rights. (IBM employees may belong to unions, of course.)

IBM resisted the pressure, saying, among other things, that the employees did not want to be represented by unions. That is easy for a company to say, and not unexpected; but IBM offered to put their claim to a vote of all its employees. At this, the unions suddenly became a little coy, and progress was slow; it seems that the unions wanted the ballot to be confined to the company's factory at Greenock, where they were confident of support, and there was also some talk of excluding certain grades of employee from the vote. But in the end, after the company had stood firm on these matters, too, it was agreed that every employee, whether there was sufficient support for the unions in IBM for them to be given negotiating rights.

The figures, revealed in *The Sunday Times Business News*, are hardly, however, unambiguous. First, there was a 95 per cent "turnout", which suggests that the employees of IBM, whatever their view of entrusting their negotiations to the unions, certainly think the question an important one. But the totals within that almost complete response are even more impressive. Asked whether they wanted to be represented, *vis-à-vis* the management, by unions, fewer than 10 per

cent said that they did. (At Greenock, where the unions claimed to have wide support, 91 per cent of the employees approved that claim by voting against them.)

The IBM workers were also asked whether they would join a union if the unions were "recognized" by IBM. Just over 95 per cent said that they would not (in Greenock it was "only" 92 per cent).

Finally, the voters were asked whether they were already members of any union (membership in IBM being, at present, of course, voluntary). It turned out that more than 99 per cent of the IBM employees had so far eschewed membership, though it must be admitted that in Greenock the percentage of those who had not joined unions fell sharply to a pathetic 97.521 per cent.

These figures suggest that, left to themselves in a secret ballot, a large proportion of workers are by no means so keen on being members of unions or on having unions officially recognized in their places of work as the unions themselves would like us to think. It will no doubt be argued that the IBM employees are not typical of workers in general, and no doubt that is true, if only because no single group of employees are ever typical of all. But the IBM workers (and a sample of 13,000, which is the number polled, is a substantial test-group—it is quite 10 times as many, for instance, as most opinion-polls use) are hardly of a different animal to the typical of other British workers. If it is true that they "smoke computers", but there is no suggestion that they are computers; if you tickle them, they laugh, if you prick them, they bleed, if you poison them, they die, and if you ask them whether they wish to be represented by trade unions, at least 19 out of every 20 say no.

I have long thought that there is much scope for offering the members of trade unions the opportunity to give their views on union matters a carefully supervised secret ballot. There has been a good deal of talk about giving them the chance to vote secretly by post for their officials; I chanced the course of the great battle for postal elections in the

AUEW, over the couple of years it took, in this column, and the Conservatives have suggested that they would introduce legislation to facilitate such voting. But the workers of IBM have shown that such consultation could usefully be employed to elicit views on matters more fundamental than the choice of officials.

Further evidence that many workers, in circumstances offering them protection from intimidation, will reject union offers to represent them is provided by the recent Trust House Forte hotel strikes, now under arbitration by the ACAS. At one of the hotels affected, the Randolph in Oxford, a secret ballot of all employees was conducted by the Electoral Reform Society (a scrupulously impartial body which conducts ballots for many unions, including the Mineworkers); the question put was: "Do you wish to be represented in negotiations with management by the Transport and General Workers' Union?" Of the 105 staff, 75 voted in the ballot; 72 said no, two said yes, and one paper was spoiled. At the Grosvenor House, Sheffield, a similar ballot was held under the auspices of the same organization, asking the same question. There, 106 employees out of 134 voted; 97 against and nine in favour.

And there has been another suggestion, with votes to support it, that the views of working people may not be quite what union leaders insist that they are, and this example is from my own union, the National Union of Journalists.

It concerns Mr Dennis MacShane, who, employed by the BBC, was dismissed after an incident in which he rang up a "phone-in programme", gave a false name and pretended to be a member of the listening public (and, incidentally, committed a libel in the course of his remarks). After

a strike ("victimisation" was alleged), Mr MacShane was taken back by the BBC under a procedure which in effect gave him six months to find another job within the organization. He was unable to do so, and has now left the BBC.

Now as the NUJ national executive member for broadcasting, MacShane was active in the strike at Radio Sheffield, which was over the use there as broadcasters of two people who were not professional journalists; as one point there was an attempt to go into the rights and wrongs of the Sheffield strike, but this call, and in particular some of the methods used, so offended many broadcasting staff that, under the appropriate NUJ rules, they gathered enough signatures to demand a postal ballot of all broadcasting members on whether MacShane should be removed from the union's executive. A very large majority of the 349 voters (324 to 25) wanted him out, but the ballot failed by a margin of less than one per cent to reach the two-thirds majority required to unseat him.

Mr MacShane then went on to be elected vice-president of the NUJ, and the difference between his success in that election and his overwhelming rejection by his own "constituency" is instructive, because the latter vote was by individual postal ballot, the former by the miniature NUJ equivalent of the "block vote" at the TUC. Once again, members of a union giving their individual opinions had demonstrated attitudes far removed from those attributed to them in different circumstances.

That in turn brings me to the present crucial election being held in the NUJ for the post of general secretary. The battle for control of the union has recently shifted slightly but significantly in favour of the militant left, and with MacShane as vice-president (and thus very likely to become president), and several far-left members on the national executive, it is of the highest importance that the chief executive

officer of the union should be a moderate.

As is lamentably often the case, the moderate vote will be split, whereas the left will be concentrated; there are six candidates in all, the standard-bearer of the left being Michael Bower. (His line is the standard left one; a refusal to be "trapped into negotiating a press freedom code with untrustworthy employers who have no real interest in the subject"; an insistence that "the British press is not free", a claim that the new printing technology is only wanted by the industry "as a way to improving profitability".)

Ballot-papers are going out accompanied by a miniature "election address" from each candidate, but these are very uninformative, and many NUJ members will be casting their votes in this vital election with no idea of where the candidates stand in the political struggle; several union members have asked me for guidance, and I am therefore taking the opportunity today to say how I should be voting myself, emphasizing that none of the candidates has approached me in the matter, nor do any of them know of my intention.

It is important for NUJ voters to understand that, since the method of election used is the single transferable vote, it is of only limited use to plump for a single candidate. In addition to the important positive risk of helping a moderate candidate to win, there is the almost equally important negative one of ensuring the defeat of the left. Bower, Candidates have to be numbered on the ballot-paper in order of preference. It is not necessary for all six candidates to be numbered for a vote to be valid, but to get the maximum effect five should be, as second and later preferences are distributed after the elimination, following each count, of the candidate with the fewest votes. Candidates will be voting for five candidates, in the following order: Ashton first, Norris second, Harkness third, Turner fourth, Maclean fifth.

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St Suarez: fulfilling a promise.

King Carlos is the real victor in Spain

Now that the electoral favour is over for Spain's first General Election in 41 years, a long chapter in Spanish history is closed and another, equally precarious, opened.

Premier Adolfo Suarez, whose Union of the Democratic Centre coalition won both the Senate and the Congress of Deputies, promised Spaniards that, should return the sovereignty of the people to them on polling day. He has fulfilled this promise which represents a resounding victory for King Juan Carlos, more than anyone else.

The king, the successor of General Franco, has achieved the remarkable feat of being at the helm of a country which has moved from dictatorship to free elections in just 18 months.

Without a doubt, Suarez, apart from the deaths of 67 people in political violence.

The king's achievement represents some kind of historical precedent. There is no doubt about it, when he is seen, the art of political survival.

It was no surprise that the Premier, Señor Suarez, won. After all he had everything in his favour: being already in government (it will be some time yet before Spaniards are accustomed to voting against a government), popular, handsome and presenting himself as the "safe way to democracy".

It was a calculated move, which one could fairly argue was anti-democratic in the way it was carried out, but designed to avoid the kind of dangerous polarization which occurred after the last general election in February, 1936.

That the centre gained a mere 3 per cent of the vote and the rest was divided fairly evenly in percentages but not in the number of seats divided between the left and the right.

Señor Suarez showed signs of nervousness just before polling day by making "impromptu" visits to his home village and to Barcelona. He saw the Socialists of Señor Felipe Gonzalez, a looming horizon, and feared that he might not get the kind of victory he wanted.

Señor Suarez has achieved a victory which will almost certainly enable him to form a government without seeking political allies. The Socialists certainly have made tremendous advances, but the neo-Francoists in the Popular Alliance of Señor Manuel Fraga were humiliated, confined to the same league as the communists of Santiago Carrillo.

For three weeks 6,000 candidates barnstormed the country persuading people that their political opinion is the right one. Harassed by the left, right and centre, bombarded by propaganda, Spaniards are saturated in politics after their crash course in political science.

While Señor Suarez can continue in office he is faced with a Cortes which must take a lot of important decisions quickly. He has a democratically elected

parliament, but Spaniards in a sadly fatalistic belief that democracy will not work. It is a natural feeling after the fall of the Second Republic, Civil War and the dictatorship.

General Franco's fi premier, Admiral Luis Carrero Blanco, once compared giving democracy to Spaniards to giving alcohol to a man who has been sober for the election, and admirably depicted this in a exemplary way in which it went to the polls, undaunted by a wave of bomb attacks.

The immediate problem facing the new Cortes will be to draft a new constitution to replace the dictator's fundamental law. The centre has already studied the issue, but Señor Suarez has not yet decided on a constitution with everyone.

The Popular Alliance via a new constitution with a new election saw the danger of the alliance being a permanent obstacle, but support which the alliance enjoys in the conservative armed forces, whose sub were rallied by the legalisation of the Communist Party, was a problem.

The constitution with "co solidate" the democratic process started by the king was anxious to become a constitutional monarch and not one who the king would like to see General Franco.

The other pressing problem will be the granting of autonomy to the Basque country and Catalonia, the two politically sensitive areas of Spain and also the ones with the left and the pro-autonomy candidates did very well.

The armed forces are understood to be against the "breng up" of Spain. Any plan to plan as it was the birth pangs of democracy is going to have to keep eyes wide open to the generals.

Whether Spain will be a constitutional monarchy or a republic again will also be an issue, but unlikely to be a major one unless there is resurgence of the right. E the communists say they prepared to leave things as they are, the monarchy becomes a constitutional monarchy.

But it is the mining economy which must be tackled directly with the foreign aid standing at \$12,000m and serving at only \$4,500m unpaid. The mining measures have to be taken.

The Government will try to make a social pact (a restraint) with the unions. Socialists, Union, the General Union of Workers (UGT) and the communist dominated Workers' Commissions are gathering members.

General Franco said some time before he died that he was not a monarch, but a king of the knights have now unfettered and whether problems become knotted depends on the next Parliament.

William Chis

What next for Europe now the Jenkins honeymoon is ending?

At the end of this month the European Community will have completed its first six months under British leadership. The United Kingdom will hand over chairmanship of the Council of Ministers to Belgium. Mr Roy Jenkins will have notched up one-eighth of his period as president of the European Commission. Mr Basil de Ferranti will soldier on as chairman of the Economic and Social Committee.

How has the bad boy of the class fared in his swift transition to prefect? The answer is a mixed one. Apart from the lamentable performance of Mr Silkin chairing the Agricultural Council, the conduct of business in the Council of Ministers has been handled with a fair degree of efficiency and more than a dash of style.

A weekend of contemplation at Leeds Castle for the foreign ministers: a dinner at Buckingham Palace with the Queen for the heads of government, at the height of the jubilee celebrations. If the objective has been to upstage the French, it has probably been achieved.

It is easy to sneer at the public relations aspects of the council presidency. Nevertheless they are important. The six-month presidency of the Council of Ministers gives the presiding country an opportunity to identify its people publicly with the European Community, and in bringing home to them some of the reality of what the community is and does.

For the United Kingdom, with its continuing insularity, this is particularly important, as the revived anti-Europeanism on the left of the Labour Party shows. There is a continuing need to make the community more visible and evident (more "transparent" in community jargon) to the average person in Britain, and Messrs Callaghan and Jenkins are right to take full advantage of the fortunate conjunction of Britain's

presidency with the silver jubilee to try to achieve this.

Similarly, in Brussels, Mr Roy Jenkins seems to be conducting the affairs of the commission with a good deal more style and efficiency than his French predecessor, M. Francois-Xavier Ortoli. Man for man (alas, there are as yet no women), the present commissioners are by and large an improvement on their predecessors.

So the six months of British leadership have seen few disasters (if one excludes the demeaning and absurd row between Mr Jenkins and the French Government over his participation in the economic summit), and some real gains. At the same time, not one of the major challenges facing the community has been resolved, and no basic strengthening of the institution has been achieved. And Europe is running out of time.

If one looks at the UK end, it is a fair point that six months is a very short time in which to make major changes in an organism as complex and slow-moving as the European Community, and it would be far more sensible if the presidency were to rotate annually rather than twice a year. At the same time, it is deeply disturbing that Mr Callaghan does not seem to have been able to use the psychological leverage of council presidency to get his cabinet colleagues to agree on a formula for direct elections to the European Parliament.

It will be a real tragedy if the referendum battle has to be re-fought publicly over the coming months over the direct election issue — not because there is any risk of a "yes" vote, but because of the further harm it will do to our already tarnished image among our partners — and also with the remarkably pro-community Carter administration in Washington (Peter Jay please note).

Turning to Brussels, it is clear that the Jenkins commission has been enjoying a honeymoon period over the past six months, during which the new commissioners have been learning their jobs.

That period is now coming to an end, and the commission will be under pressure from now on to produce some solutions to the complex of problems facing Europe: to tackle unemployment, reform the common agricultural policy and the regional fund, produce a new social action programme, re-structure Europe's steel industry, resume the march towards economic and monetary union, and establish a united front on the key



Mr Roy Jenkins: efficiency with more than a dash of style.

external issues of community enlargement, north-south relations, and commercial policy. It is a formidable agenda, and up to now the commission has not given the impression that it has a clear strategy to tackle it. During the next few months such a strategy will have to be established, or the commission and its president will rapidly lose credibility.

Unless Mr Jenkins can demonstrate before the end of the year that he has a clear vision of where he wants to go and how he is going to get there, the slide in the commission's

power and influence which has been temporarily arrested will resume, and will probably be irreversible.

The commission will decline into a kind of cross between the United Nations and the OECD—a talking-shop cum regulatory agency—and the power of initiative will come to rest in the unadventurous laps of the national governments.

Unless, that is a reality can be made of the dream of a genuine European parliament. That is why the issue of direct elections is so crucial to the future of Europe, not because it will make any immediate difference to the balance of power,

but because it could create a catalyst which might in time break the present deadlock between a powerless commission and immobilised national governments.

None of this is inherent in the council's commitment to move to direct elections. Indeed, the French National Assembly only approved the Bill for direct elections on the understanding that it implied no increase in the powers of the European Parliament.

So the immediate result of direct elections—admittedly, present foot-dragging in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, it is almost certainly only a matter of time before they take place—will be a change of disillusion and frustration on the part of the new parliamentarians and their constituents, that after all nothing has changed.

The next stage will be a crescendo of demands by the parliament for new powers, generating constitutional crises and tensions which will make the community look even sicker and more deadlocked than it is today.

But out of this turmoil will emerge, hopefully, a stronger and more representative structure resting on the three pillars of council, commission and parliament; and, when that has happened, the community will have moved at least part way from being a Europe of states, to being a Europe of the people.

That is the objective towards which Mr Jenkins and his colleagues should be setting their sights. In the full knowledge that the journey will be long, stormy and full of risks.

In the next six months his well-wishers (and they are many, in all countries of the community and beyond) will be hoping to see emerge from the commission an evolving strategy to get us from here to there.

Michael Shanks

First report on America's man in London

A PHS opinion poll, small-scale but, as always, reliable, shows that Dr Kingman Brewster, the new American Ambassador in London, has come through his first week of public engagements with distinction.

I have seen him in action twice, opening a fast-food exhibition and at the Pilgrims Society dinner at the Savoy. Nobody would claim—least of all Dr Brewster I suspect—that the new man at St James's is a dynamic speaker. He does not seem to be making a speech so much as presenting a well-rehearsed argument (this legal training shows through).

In a word, he opts for the formal approach, and I do not feel that seekers after the quotable quote, the one that makes a good headline, will get much out of him.

His humorous sallies, comparatively few, are more effective because of that. As befitted an Ivy League academic, his jokes tend to have an intellectual thrust to them which, I have noticed, can leave the uninitiated nonplussed.

One thing is clear: he is going to be a forceful exponent

of the Anglo-American "special relationship" theory. He told *Pilgrims* the other night: "Our stake (America's) in your (Britain's) success is social, political, philosophical, even spiritual. If you were to fail, it would be a body blow to America's confidence in our 'y' freedom."

As you can see, there will be no ambiguity from Dr Brewster.

Touts Test MCC

Tickets for the first three days (particularly) of the Jubilee Test at Lord's have been as hard to come by as gold dust. Imagine my surprise, then, on approaching the ground yesterday morning to be "psst", at a nudge-nudge and wink-wink.

Did I want, the ticket touts asked, a members' guest ticket? This would gain me admission to the ground and to one of the areas—the Warner Bar is cosy—reserved for the male and female guests of members of the MCC. He would let it go, and the ticket, for something called 12 ticks.

These tickets are £2 to members (the cost of admission to the ground) and entrance to the special stands is complimentary. Only members may purchase such tickets and none has been available for at least two months.

Ergo, either thieves have been stealing the tickets or members who have obtained them by apportioning to Lord's have (unknowingly) allowed them to fall into the wrong hands. I cannot suppose that there is an improper conjecture.

Jack Bailey, the secretary of the MCC, was himself offered one of these tickets and later sent "officials" outside the gates to pick up as many as they could. The tickets are, of course, numbered and therefore those that the MCC can recover will be traced.

With the police loathe to apprehend ticket touts (it is all very difficult to prove), Mr Bailey tells me that the Club "absolutely deplores such sales". The committee of the MCC has itself offered going on and an investigation has been undertaken.

Signal success

That irrepressibly enthusiastic Welsh purveyor of the arts, Sir Huw Wheldon, was at his semaphoric best yesterday. So much so that, on several occasions, he nearly knocked off the Duchess of Grafton's broad-brimmed hat.

The duchess was sitting next to Sir Huw at the Foyle's luncheon as he waved his arms about praising everybody and



Marc Boxer is on holiday so Nigel Paige is brightening our day.

everything associated with his BBC television series *Royal Heritage*. As he praised, he swayed to and fro and his grace drew back in discreet alarm.

Sir Huw had good cause to be elated. The BBC's book based on the series, (he collaborated on it with Professor J. H. Plumb) has entered the best-seller lists. And the programme itself—one might call it the film of the book, which makes an unusual change—is being sold all over the world.

Who says that the Prime Minister has not set the election date? *Transport House* has written to all the Labour Party hierarchy asking on what days they will be available to speak.

The boss chart

I have sobering news, and possibly good advice, for the aspiring British employer in Hongkong. Given a chance to work for him, or for his American and Chinese counterpart, the average Chinese in the Crown colony would put a British boss in third place, and an American in first.

shows that although the Chinese workers think the British boss fair and decent they say he does everything by the book and transacts too much business in a pub.

They like the Americans because they are generous and open-minded. As for their fellow Chinese, it is their "communications sense" that most appeals to them.

Try a little slenderness

Invited to a *cuisine minceur* luncheon, and being a cosmopolitan sort of dandy, I knew the food would not be what you all think—mince—so I chose from a friend's wardrobe a little summery, floral number which I considered to be appropriate to the occasion. Later, of course, I realised that I had translated "minceur" wrongly. Lucky, though, that I am on a diet.

Michel Guérard's book, called simply *Cuisine Minceur*, has just been published in this country by Macmillan. With an initial price of £5.00, it has (in less than two days) sold astonishingly well for a cookery book. Mind you, M Guérard practices so well what he preaches that I am hardly surprised.

This most authoritative guide to the revolutionary new method of cooking—dicing becomes fun and the taste buds are titillated by much smaller quantities of food than are needed with *haute cuisine*—will, I predict, make for a thinner, more bankrupt Britain.

The trouble is that ingredients must be fresh and some are rather rare. Charles

Campbell, who runs The Neal Street Restaurant (where the luncheon was held), did not dare cost the menu for me. But he, his chef and his staff did not seem put out by the going on. Why should they? There is nothing faddish about slenderness cookery.

News from the Fine Art and Antiques Fair: "After practically selling out on the first day, Peter Benley Antiques have re-stocked their stand". Really? And how old is antique?

Too long by far

A *Bridge Too Far* is an hour too long according to my man in Washington. He was at the gala premiere in Washington yesterday (and so was Princess Anne) of Richard Attenborough's *Attenborough's Arabian Epic*.

It is certainly star studded and on an immense scale, but apparently the story was swamped by all the blood. The film fails to make clear why the costly operation itself failed.

There is first rate attention to military detail, though, except for the temporary-but-poorly-grouped German uniforms. Oh, I almost forgot. The film opens in London next week.

Useful hints in Arabic

A new magazine *Marhaba* (which means "come in" in Arabic) was launched yesterday and will provide the Arab to London with a digest of information about the at politics and its attractions.

The publisher, that Mr Francisco Neim Atallah, used to be a stewardess on a Roman Catholic, told me the majority of Arab businessmen between the ages of 50 and 60 make three trips a year to London and on at one of those trips bring on more female relatives.

It is to the relatives (I mean the middle-aged businessmen) that the magazine is directed and I was particularly interested in the article "how to" which warns Arab ladies about the use of pickpockets in London.

the heavy penalties imposed for shoplifting. It also defines shoplifting, which (or may not) be helpful. *Marhaba* comes from Street Court.

Dessert Island Discs (by Roy Plomley) say *Fontana* in their latest books list. To be taken with *Wight* sauce, perhaps, while sipping *Rhum*.

WELL DONE SPAIN

has to be confronted not by Spaniards alone: that of Spain's membership of the European Community. The political obstacle to it has at last been removed. As a result the economic difficulties involved are suddenly being taken more seriously by the existing members of the Community, including some of those who in the past were the loudest advocates of Spanish membership. It would be pointless to pretend that those difficulties are not real. But we owe it to the Spaniards to approach them in a constructive spirit. The political will to find solutions must not be lacking.

On the other hand Mr Brezhnev has been a very successful politician. He has been the chairman of a coalition rather than a dictator. He has had to persuade, cajole and manoeuvre, and he has done it well. He has also realized that the secret of success in today's Soviet Union is to ensure a relatively stable, secure and privileged life for the party apparatus and the professional classes. It is they who run the country and who bring down people like Mr Khrushchev who threaten their interests. Some of this stability is also appreciated by the general public, which, frustrated though it may be in other ways, remembers the horrors of the war and the arbitrary rule of Stalin. Mr Brezhnev remembers too, and it has made him a cautious and conservative manager. Even adversaries can be grateful for these qualities in a man with so much power.

Mr Carol Mather, MP for
(Conservative)

... those who know and love the
... will be deeply saddened
... events of the past few days
... culminated in a coup d'état
... overboard of the one year
... only real crime of which the
... President Mr James Maw-
... was guilty in the eyes of the
... of the coup, was to be
... medly pro-British and pro-
... But this was unfortunate;
... to be changed even at the
... is no doubt that the coup
... inspired from outside by
... interests, through the
... of Tanzania, with whom Mr
... Rene's party (SPUP) had
... the coup would have
... have had no popular
... in the Seychelles as Mr
... Kasson, High Commissioner

From Mr. Martin Gilbert
Sir, My a non-military historian add his support to the letter from Major Sainsbury (June 11), pointing out the serious loss to history that would be involved in the destruction of the records in the destruction of officers concerned before 1914?

In my own work on the biography of Sir Winston Churchill, I have frequently found that these records of service contain biographical information which, for different reasons, may not have survived in the private and family records of those concerned. It is certainly each volume of the Churchill biography has benefited from these records, and if they are to be destroyed, future political, diplomatic

Surely some institution would be willing to house these records if the Ministry of Defence seriously wish to be rid of them? Might not the Imperial War Museum be a central and respected repository?

Yours sincerely,

MARTIN GILBERT,
The Map House,
Harcourt Hill,
Oxford.
June 13.

The Chairman of the Board of Land Revenue was examined by the Committee on the Parliament Buildings Committee for Administration's report on this case and the Committee are now considering the terms of their report on this and other cases and these will be considered at the next session of the House of Commons. It is thus quite wrong to say that the Committee was "apprehend" and "did nothing". In due course what they have done and are doing will be fully reported and made public.

MR. TONY BUCK, Chairman, Select Committee on the Parliamentary Commission for Administration, House of Commons.

From the Principal of the Royal Academy of Music

Sir, The warning given by Lord Donaldson—whose concern for the Arts long predates his Ministerial function—regarding employment prospects for performing musicians may have been timely, though I would have thought slightly alarming. But, as his remarks will undoubtedly discourage gifted young performers from pursuing advanced musical training, nor prompted the public to regard such training as purely vocational.

It is now generally recognized that the elements that make up performance and interpretation in music are the fullest, most exacting and productive as any other method of studying the humanities. Attaining the

spective and an ability to present and communicate.

The exercise of these qualities has a value which justifies their inclusion in any system of higher education independent of their vocational role.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY LEWIS,
Royal Academy of Music,
Marylebone Road, NW1.
June 10.

from Dr. Arzac Smith.
Mr. One would have thought that the mystery of the unpromoted husband of the woman peer should be clear to Mrs Lodge (June 15); when a man receives an accolade his wife has invariably contributed an enormous amount of work, directly and indirectly, to furthering his career; a woman, on the other hand, usually achieves hers despite the efforts of her husband.
Yours faithfully,
ANNIE SMITH.
Northumberland Street,
Edinburgh.
June 15,

Why the dialogue on human rights must continue

We argue about human rights. We do it for them. We uphold and defend the rights of man. And even, from time to time, we put special sections about them into "agreements on security and cooperation in Europe", as we did in the document signed in Helsinki. And so, consequently, the Soviet Union also puts its name to the observance of "the rights of man", since this seems to be the way things are done in Europe. And besides, says the Soviet Union with a sweet smile, "in our country all these 'human rights' of yours (God damn them!) were established years ago, even more so than in Europe. So there is really no point in our discussing 'human rights' as a separate subject, and generally speaking this section is unnecessary. But if the Europeans really want it, all right then, we don't mind, it's no skin off our nose. But under one condition—complete non-interference in our internal affairs which are 'the sovereign authority of a sovereign state'."

So everybody is happy. Everything seems to be in order. Everyone is in favour of sovereign rights. And everyone is in favour of human rights.

But suddenly, as soon as one touches the question of these "rights" with any degree of reality, the cloudless, peace-loving mood suddenly fades away and the faces of the Soviet leaders instantly darken. The Soviet Government turns to the West and announces coldly, "So, you want another cold war, do you? Or maybe not only a cold war? Very well, we're ready! Anytime you like!"

The world does not seem able to get away from these "human rights". The explanation is very simple. "Human rights" do not exist in the Soviet Union, everybody knows this, including the Soviet Government, but they pretend that "human rights" exist and are observed, so as not to scare away their foreign friends. You see, our men and women ("the people") have entrusted their rights to the state, and the state decides what is useful to them and what is harmful to them. The state knows best.

This subtle political distinction can be illustrated by the recent behaviour of a certain KGB colonel, who was interrogating a "religious" (that is to say, someone arrested for believing in God) before sentencing him to ten years in the camps. While arguing with the colonel in defence of "human rights", the prisoner referred to the paragraph in our Constitution that guarantees "freedom of conscience". In other words he pushed the colonel up a logical cul-de-sac. But the colonel kept his head. "Our Soviet constitution",

he said, "is enshrined in letters of gold..." he thought for a minute and added, "We write one thing, for abroad... (pause)... we say another thing... and we do... (at this point he approached the prisoner and held his fist under his nose)... we do as we please! Understand?"

Individual paragraphs of the agreement do provide for reunification of families, marriages with foreigners and non-destruction of journalists' films. But try to imagine these paragraphs in the context of relations between, say, Britain and France, each sentence individually discussed and repeatedly negotiated. Suppose that there was now an agreement allowing a Luxembourg to visit his Belgian wife. Read carefully the points in the agreement which Western diplomats managed to push through with such labour and cunning. And you will shudder at the monstrosity of these human recommendations, the contents of these paragraphs, where meetings between husband and wife or father and daughter have had to be specially established and proved as part of the process of détente. What sort of "free exchange of people and ideas" is this? It is laughable.

The only thing the agreement seems to lack is a special chapter banning the slave trade between European nations, or inviting the participating states to abolish forced labour camps and to remove works of literary fiction from the list of especially dangerous crimes. But as for preventing customs men from confiscating manuscripts—this the West was unfortunately unable to obtain. Already the "human rights" of the agreement begin to look like a parody of the KGB colonel's fist.

The further one goes the harder the road, from Helsinki to Belgrade, the road towards détente and verification of the agreement. And how does the Soviet Union show that its iron rules have been relaxed? In the same way as before, by arresting dissidents, by arresting in particular those who voluntarily worked to fulfil the agreement—Alexander Ginsburg, Yuri Orlov, Anatoli Scharansky and others. True, later into diplomatic language this means, "Don't stick your nose into our affairs. We've put them inside and we'll keep putting them inside, to maintain human rights and freedom of speech. Understand?"

I am afraid that once again the West will not understand. Because the parties to the agreement not only spoke, but also thought in different languages—one in the language of dialogue, the other that of monologue. In the West everything is built up by dialogue: parliament, politics, press controversy, the development of art or the economy. This is why to differ is not a crime here, because it is a condition of

dialogue. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, is exclusively monological. The state delivers its monologue non-stop, while the citizen's duty is to join in like a chorus, accepting what is said and passing it into practice. This is the way of doing things which the Soviet Government would like to teach the West. We are the ones who speak, you are the ones who say yes. And if you start raising objections, it means you are against relaxing international tension. It means you are anti-Soviet. In fact, you belong in Siberia!

It is this system of monologue which creates the paradoxes. For instance, take a Soviet citizen who suddenly announces that there is no freedom of speech at home. He is imprisoned for slander or treason—in order to prove that in fact freedom of speech flourishes. Or on the international level, the Soviet state tells the West it has waged and will continue to wage an "ideological struggle" against it. But if a European, to say nothing of a Soviet citizen, starts stammering out objections to all this, he is immediately listed as a warmonger. These are the objects we have to fight against, the ones who disagree with us. Our good and honourable ideas have a right to get through to you—you do, after all, have freedom of speech—but your bad and bourgeois ideas have no such right because we have achieved the highest form of freedom, freedom for our ideas and ours alone. Is this sophistry? No, it's just monologue, heavy, ponderous monologue, boring everyone to death including those who deliver it. But just try and interrupt and see what happens to you!

But let us try to see the position, the dictator. He has to be understood too. It is not the dictator's fault that he is organically incapable of dialogue. That's why he was made a dictator. He doesn't ask and he doesn't listen—he dictates. The dictator cannot do without the monologue system, which explains the monologue nature of Soviet thought. What sort of dictator will he be if he says his piece and then people start asking embarrassing questions or engaging him in conversations, in dialogue? It's wounding, very wounding. And the dictator feels particularly hurt when amid the calm and peace of today's Europe people ask him about some sort of "Soviet dissidents". For him, dissidents are no more than common criminals or lunatics. It's humiliating and insulting.

Who are these dissidents and what is their guilt in the eyes of the state? They are not a political opposition. They are not revolutionaries. They are not enemies or opponents of the Soviet regime. They are people who dare to

ask the government questions. For instance: "Do we have freedom of speech, as it says in the Helsinki Agreement?" "Is a Soviet citizen who is not a Jew allowed to 'emigrate'?" "Can I take out a subscription to *The Daily Telegraph*, or at least to *The Guardian*?" In other words, they are shouting for "human rights", a matter which was supposed to have been decided. There are not very many of these dissidents, but they do exist, some in prison, some out of it. And they keep asking questions, making protests and complaints, and when their complaints aren't answered, they send them secretly to the West, where suddenly our dictator finds himself being asked (in an extremely wounding way), "Can you tell me, please, who are these dissidents and why do you persecute them?"

Ah, the West, the West always asking questions that shouldn't be asked. Why have the dissidents become such a bone of contention? Only because of these questions, this illicit urge to ask, "Who killed Kirov? Who killed Gorki? Why did our tanks crush Czechoslovakia?" The state pretends not to hear and accuses the imperialists of once again threatening our security. Don't ask questions, don't start a dialogue! The dictator has the floor and he is pronouncing his set speech on the subject of "human rights".

I see no way out. The two-language conversation will continue without noticeable success. But the most terrible thing would be to give in to the jargon and monologue of the dictator. And nothing can ensure salvation more than staying oneself and behaving naturally—thinking, asking and answering. The dissidents have found a language in common with the West, not because both groups are "dedicated" to "imperialism". It is simply that both are open to dialogue. In the end dialogue is one of the qualities of human thought and life, and of that part of the world's culture which has not yet been gripped by a vice. Let them shout all they want, but keep asking questions. If not of the Soviet Government, at least of yourself, both about freedom of conscience and about the right to go out and come in. Don't be afraid that the dictator will call you "an enemy of détente". Détente is part of dialogue. Be natural and ask the question, "How many have you now arrested for exercising 'human rights' and free dialogue?"

Andrey Sinyavsky

The author is a Russian writer and literary critic. He left the Soviet Union in 1973 having been imprisoned there from 1966 to 1972.

© Andrey Sinyavsky, 1977.

(Translated by Nicholas Bethell and David Burg)

A cold light on Soweto's black barracks



The anniversary of the Soweto riots last year is the appropriate occasion for the publication of Joyce Sikakane's autobiographical account of life in that city of black labour. White visitors, she tells us, are taken to the upmarket Duke "middle-class" estate to see how well the Africans are housed, given tea in a fine tea-room in the Ernest Oppenheimer park, and are as carefully segregated from African realities as any tourist is from Soviet realities in Russia—or, from Marxist realities anywhere behind the curtain. This beautifully written story takes us into the tiny four-room houses built on a "bail system", without inside sanitation, even lights, devoid of telephones or cookers—a concrete extension of the bush hut, only far less spacious and comfortable. Here are shown the daily lives, the rush-hour crush (which actually makes the rail cars sag), the struggle to make ends meet, conditions in the one hospital, the constant harassment by the police enforcing the pass laws, the rampant crime and violence which the police ignore.

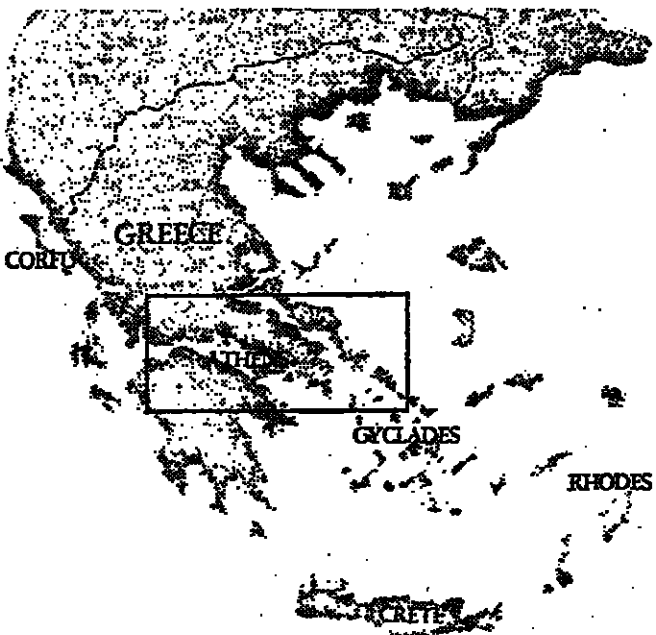
an education, was the first woman to become a reporter on two South African newspapers for whom she filed unshakable stories on black conditions. Inevitably the police got her, imprisoned her, mistreated her, and charged her under the Terrorism and Anti-Communist Act (we got another useful glimpse of Sowetopolis, the well-named audacious policeman who preside over the often fatal interrogations—he never seems to 'bust' anyone for libel) and when the charges failed to stick, underwent the peculiarly African penalty of banning, survives in professional, but finally had to leave South Africa. The book is unemotional and factual, none the less, the author's love for her people, and identification with their problems. She should be widely read, for this is not just an analysis of Soweto, but a critique of the theory of apartheid and the separate development of the races.

Roy Lewi

A widow of Soweto by Joyce Sikakane. Introduction by Kenneth Raulson. Published by National Defence and Aid Fund, 80p.

This monument to our city-state and its deities may survive the very seasons themselves.

Pericles. The Greatest Statesman of Ancient Athens 447 B.C.



For ten months of the year, and every year, countless thousands of people, from all corners of the modern world, set out on a pilgrimage to witness perhaps the most awe-inspiring monument in all the ancient world.

A stunning architectural achievement, the radiantly beautiful Parthenon on the Acropolis, was built wholly of marble and conceals structural refinements that continue to baffle the world. An unsymmetrical marvel that to us, mere humans, appears symmetrical.

The Acropolis dominates a modern Athens that is almost unique as a twentieth-century holiday experience. For here the visitor has very nearly the whole year from which to choose.

From February, time of sales and carnivals past the heat of July, and on through to November, Athens' magnetism never fades.

And Athens' off-season is a real discovery. A perfect climate. Beaches and the Aegean free from the maddening crowd. A multitude of winter festivals, and the nightly pleasures of the Opera and the Theatre.

A chance to meet the Greek at his most relaxed. And, most of all, a peace that can be experienced, but never described.

The unhurried traveller can truly explore, wherever his curiosity takes him.

The treasured moment to the mighty god of the sea, Poseidon's temple at Cape Sounion, marks the corner of the world that the sun chose for its most dramatic sunset.

Or the Saronic Isles, Aegina, Poros, Hydra and Spetsae. Each a perfect island paradise of soft sand and miniature villages.

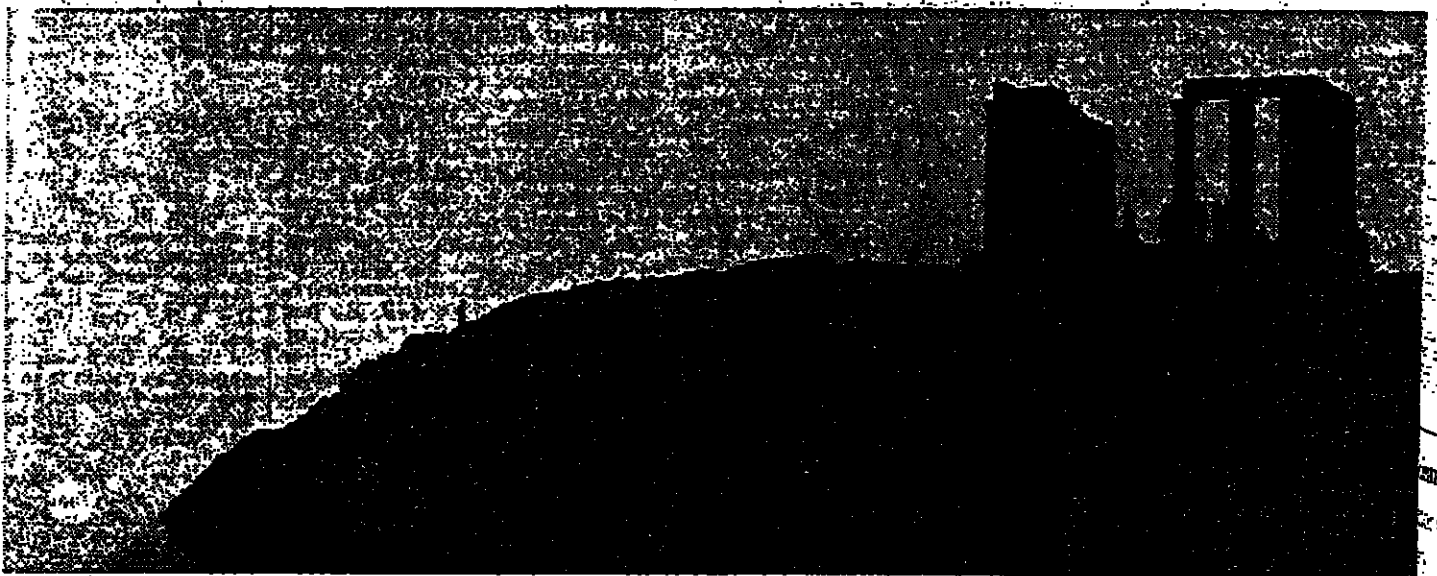
Or Evia, a massive peninsula-like island created, it would seem, solely for the sun-worshipper. Mile after mile of golden beaches, including that oasis in a supersonic world, the deserted cove.

Or further afield, the breathtaking splendour of Delphi, the ghostly quiet of Olympia, and even Marathon itself, a modest twenty-six miles and a few hundred yards away (as the athlete runs).

Athens, and in fact the whole of the Grecian World, has a welcome that stretches from the first day of spring to the last day of winter.

Just ask your travel agent or write to us and we'll send you all the information you need on the massive choice of high-season and off-season holidays and how to fly there on our national airline, Olympic Airways. Write to: The National Tourist Organisation of Greece, 195/197 Regent Street, London W.1. Our number is 01-734 5997/8/9.

Who can say which month you will choose to begin your Grecian adventure? But one thing we are sure of. No month in Athens would be complete without a journey to the majestic monument that once filled Pericles' dreams.



Greece and the Hellenic Isles.

They're closer than you think.

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, June 13. Dealings End, June 24. \$ Contango Day, June 27. Settlement Day, July 5.
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

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Little hope of help from Government for building

A delegation from both sides of the building industry and associated professions left a meeting with the Prime Minister last night with little hope of Government help.

Mr Eric Lyons, the leader of the delegation, and president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, said they had left Mr Callaghan in no doubt about the industry's parlous situation. "There is no light in the sky," he said. "It is a grey scene."

The delegation told Mr Callaghan that the public spending cuts had been applied with undue severity on construction and unless decisions already taken were reversed, the present unemployment level of 300,000 in the sector would rise to 400,000 by the end of next year. If some of last year's public spending cuts were not restored the industry could be permanently damaged and unable to meet the needs of the economy when the upturn comes.

Mr Callaghan promised to consider several avenues which the delegation suggested to him. However, he emphasized, the fight against inflation was his major priority, and therefore no big changes could be considered.

Mr Peter Morley, president of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, said that the Prime Minister had been told that unemployment in the construction sector now accounted for a fifth of the national total. They reminded him that the sector employed more than 1 million people, all of whom had votes to use at the next election.

Washington says Alaska pipe tariff 'excessive'

Washington, June 16.—The Justice Department today charged that the consortium of oil companies that own the Trans-Alaska pipeline will reap as much as \$900m (about £526m) in overcharges next year if the Interstate Commerce Commission approves the rates the eight concerns want.

The department's anti-trust division filed a rate protest with the ICC seeking an examination of the estimated \$9,000m cost of the pipeline and of the method by which costs and rates of return are calculated by the pipeline's owners.

Mr Joe Sims, deputy assistant attorney general for anti-trust, said the rate proposed by the pipeline owners may be as much as 52¢ a barrel above the rate needed to yield a fair return of 14 per cent on their equity investment.

Change in Gatt multi-fibre arrangement 'crucial' to textiles

By Peter Hill
Renegotiation of the Gatt Multi-Fibre Arrangement was crucial to the textile industries of Britain and Europe, Mr Bill Barnes, chairman of the British Man-Made Fabres Federation, said yesterday.

Talks between representatives of the industrialized nations and developing countries on the future of the MFA, which is due to expire at the end of this year, are to open in Geneva early next month.

The EEC, spearheaded by Britain and France, will press for fundamental changes to the trade agreement designed to promote the orderly development of trade in textiles and clothing.

Mr Barnes told the organization's annual meeting in London that the industry of purpose and common resolve achieved over the past 12 months between the industry and the British Government on the future of the MFA had been remarkable.

The textile lobby, he said, was no longer regarded as a crude protectionist and it now was widely recognized that there was no benefit to the world economy in reducing demand in advanced countries through seriously increased unemployment.

There was equally no good reason for allowing efficient and competitive upstream sectors of the industry to perish due to the unnecessary demise of customers further down the output chain.

This was especially so when much of the overseas competition was not based on real cost advantages but on those originating in government activities.

Mr Barnes said of the forthcoming negotiations: "All that now needs to be finally resolved are the actual tactics in the negotiations for achieving the objectives that are already recognized as desirable, not only by the industrialized nations in Europe who are not members of the Community, but also by the textile and clothing industries of the United States and Japan."

Commenting on the UK man-made fibres industry's prospects, he said that last year it had exported fibres and yarns worth £457m, a 31 per cent increase on the previous year. Exports in the first four months of this year had been running at an even higher rate.

But the AWES saw no prospect of an immediate end to the overcapacity crisis and it recognized that in most countries it would be necessary to enable the industry to survive.

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"Only in this way can the industry bring its influence to bear in the many places where the fate of shipbuilding will be decided", the organization said.

The statement said that market forces in this way can no longer be predominant in the maritime field, we no longer have the only factors to be taken into account.

The changing world economy on which shipping and shipbuilding depended was influenced by many other factors

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Japanese blamed for shipbuilding difficulties

By Our Industrial Correspondent

West European shipbuilders have laid the blame for the industry's chronic difficulties on vast expansion programmes undertaken by the Japanese in the last two years.

In a communiqué at the end of its annual meeting in Sicily, the Association of West European Shipbuilders (AWES), including Community and non-Community shipbuilding nations, stressed that while it placed the main responsibility on the Japanese industry, European builders would continue to support every effort through their governments in the organization of European cooperation and development and elsewhere to find a solution to the difficulties based on equity.

But the AWES saw no prospect of an immediate end to the overcapacity crisis and it recognized that in most countries it would be necessary to enable the industry to survive.

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EEC production growth is 3 pc, Commission says

Brussels, June 16.—Since the beginning of this year, the real growth of the gross national product in the European Economic Community continued at an annual rate of a little below 3 per cent, the EEC Commission said today in its June report.

The report said this trend is the aggregate result of expansion, or even a slight contraction, in building and construction activity and a somewhat hesitant expansion in industrial production.

Last year real growth was 4.6 per cent.

Latest data show that a tendency for industrial production to expand at a moderate pace is noticeable in France, Britain, Ireland and Luxembourg.

weight ceiling to be lifted from the present 32 tons to the European average of around 38 tons.

They insist that until this happens they will not be able to win European sales with competitively priced trucks. To do this they need the volume advantages of selling vehicles of similar specification to home and overseas markets.

To date, however, the Government seems to be more impressed by the claims of the strong anti-juggernaut lobby than by the manufacturers' insistence that by adding more axles to spread the load they can build 38-tonners comparable to present trucks in size and weight transference.

Mr Plastow, who was elected president for a second term, has a much larger stake in commercial vehicles than is generally realized. Rolls-Royce is not only one of Britain's biggest diesel engine manufacturers but has made a contested bid for Ford's, of Sandbach, Cheshire, which is one of Europe's few remaining independent truck makers.

Figures issued by the SMMT show that the United Kingdom commercial vehicle market is making a slow recovery from the recession of the past two years. May sales of 20,130 were 8 per cent up on the same month last year. Over the five months of this year they were up by 4 per cent.

In the heavy truck and articulated sector Ford, with 27.5 per cent, repeated its recent success in the car market and displaced Leyland (22.1 per cent) from the leading position.

Imports continue to take a bigger share. In the first five months they achieved a 15.45 per cent penetration against 12.9 per cent in the same period last year.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Uncertainty in the gilt market

Outstanding political uncertainty, cloak and discouragement rather than encouragement from the Bank of England's latest *Quarterly Bulletin*, the gilt market's decline yesterday—albeit without any great selling—The May trade deficit, in mid-afternoon, was not taken as dealers feared, but the longer market still finished with losses around £1.5m.

They supply figures for the month, which also came out in mid-afternoon, hardly caused a ripple either, but very much as indicated by the banking figures last week. The upturn in bank lending to the sector continued (+£355m seasonally adjusted)—though there still looks to be little evidence that the demand from the manufacturing sector, on the other hand, the high central government requirement was largely met by sales and bank borrowing by the sector declined.

Access of the "floater" and the other partly paid stocks should mean that the authorities have comfortably in hand in terms of M3 over the June/July period. The slowdown in the foreign inflow in May (together with the M3 non-deposit liabilities) meant rising faster than M3, a squeeze could presumably repeat itself.

Lyle

Necessary dilution

rapid growth phase of the past when earnings have more than doubled. Lyle now appears to be in of flux. The group talks circumspect a period of adjustment for the years before it is ready for another jump forward in the 1980s.

has become all too apparent that it is surer legs to stand on than the commodity-based interests that have engine for growth in the early

a longer-term it has identified a growth centres such as starch, chemicals based on its raw materials, assure of its determination to alter the of the business is the £175m investment programme of the past years.

OC's transatlantic venture

City has this week been proving respect of BP, another mammoth oil world, British National Oil, has been doing likewise in New York. For a desire to gain in and access to "the biggest market in the world", as Lord described the United States yesterday, undoubtedly influenced the form of the £480m package which the BNOC announced.

Two parts of the package the larger £25m which is being raised in United States dollars—is chiefly interest in form, for the rate—113 per cent (bank prime rate for the first two and marginally more thereafter.



Lockwood of Citibank, Lord Kearton and Mr. Taylor of Manufacturers yesterday's signing.

an initial cost of just over 7.6 per cent roughly in line with that charged commercial borrowers in the United

\$675m—which has been provided United States banks, Barclays and \$225m is available as a standby, up issues of commercial paper, for

More pressing, of course, are the problems of cutting back United Kingdom sugar refining capacity which will have to be done in the next two years and digesting Manbré & Garton, both of which are occupying a good deal of management time.



Mr John O. Lyle, chairman of Tate & Lyle.

Manbré & Garton was chiefly responsible for the setback in first half profits by 8 per cent to £24.7m. Here the big jump in financing charges from £1.7m to £8.7m that stemmed mainly from the acquisition last year overshadows the 17 per cent rise in operating profits while the Garton starch side has also taken some sorting out.

Otherwise, the first-half figures are the usual mixture of light and shade. Manbré has clearly boosted United Kingdom sugar refining and starch and the engineering business goes from strength to strength. Yet Tate still stubbornly refuses to break down its sugar dealing profits despite its reassurances to the contrary.

Commodity handling and distribution slipped back to £17.6m owing to lower United States molasses prices and lower activity in the sugar market. But with some benefits from the Lardino scheme, sugar dealings still accounted for around half the division's profits and probably accounted for some £25m of last year's pre-tax total of £52.5m.

Tate itself makes no bones about the less sturdy look of its balance sheet after the Manbré acquisition and higher working capital this year will weaken it further. But gearing at the end of the year will not be unduly serious at around 40 per cent.

Yet the impression remains that friends and foes alike will have to take even more on trust in the next few years which, along with lower full year profits, on perhaps no more than £49m does much to explain the rating of the shares even if a yield of around 9 per cent and prospective P/E ratio on a normal tax charge of 6 at 22p may appear superficially bullish.

which BNOC has already obtained the highest possible rating from one bond agency.

The idea is that BNOC can switch between commercial paper and the bank loans as availability and the rates require; and the beauty of the arrangement lies in the fact that the borrower gets its name well known without (since the commercial paper to be issued will be of less than 270 days duration) the hassle of obtaining registration with the SEC—a procedure which, even for debt issues, can be cumbersome in the extreme. The implication, of course, is that BNOC expects to come back to the United States market for still more funds in future.

The smaller part of the package—the \$150m being raised in Eurodollars by Barclays, NatWest and the three Scottish banks—is interesting above all for the rate, a mere 1 per cent over LIBOR for the first four years of the eight-year term, and marginally higher thereafter. This is only slightly more than the British Government had to pay on the \$1,500m which it raised by way of a Eurodollar issue earlier on this year, the implication being that BNOC's credit is virtually as good as that of the Treasury.

Certainly the group was pretty confident yesterday about its ability to meet interest and capital repayments—the latter, in any case, not due within the first four years of the loan—four of less than half its share of the expected flow from the five fields in which it has a stake—although at a price for the oil, which the Treasury apparently describes as modest.

The issue, together with the funds which should be increasingly available from within the National Oil Account—is expected to take care of BNOC's requirements for the next 18 months.

Business Diary: Bank of Israel's Gafny

Business Diary tonight with Arnon Gafny is here on his first visit to London as Governor of the Bank of Israel.

A chubby, avuncular, quite Angela Ripston, never, a former news, he retains that basic skill in mingling with the bad news, of course, easier making jobs to be had, in bounciness is necessary qualification, that other optimism, day, yesterday and is to call on the as sanguine Gordon n. Governor of the nland.

st November he had cor-general (permanary) e. He is now chief adviser to the Israeli at, except that for the e hasn't got a govern- rive.

em Beigin's right-wing ry won last month's action, but he will be e can form a govern- ore the end of next

lection, it will be ed, was preceded by rmon of Beigin's pre- vishak Rabin. On a is after taking office, is to see the Prime anguled in a scandal eney offences arising retention of dollars in can bank account long in had finished a tour sador to the United

Like Beigin, was bust



What we want are cuts this big: the Governor of the Bank of Israel, Arnon Gafny, in London yesterday.

led into a hot seat after another -cent, last year to 20 per cent in 1976. His predecessor as this year and 15 per cent in 1976. If, accepted, the plan, on, had restrained domestic demand. Industry, far, from leaving office, the Israeli fiscal demand, for, from years ends on March 31 but the eases had approved mea- sures only up until July 1.

He said that the Bank had now devised and submitted a plan for the across-the-board cuts in public spending linked to a stop on further taxations. Gafny said, would him that morale was even

Previous increases in tax- tion, including VAT, he went on, had restrained domestic demand. Industry, far, from leaving office, the Israeli fiscal demand, for, from years ends on March 31 but the eases had approved mea- sures only up until July 1.

The balance of M. payments deficit was this improvement, in visits to Israeli, is, convinced him that morale was even

"The oddest thing about this offer is that I have not actually met the vendor." Thus, one merchant banker reflecting on the highly-charged political atmosphere which accompanies the sale of £564m worth of British Petroleum ordinary shares.

The vendor, of course, is the Government which, acting through the Bank of England, has been seen as a shadowy, sometimes fickle client during the daunting financial and marketing operation involved in selling 17 per cent of the capital of the eighth largest industrial company in the western world.

The first stage of this huge sale, which uniquely brings together the London and New York securities markets, was accomplished on Tuesday when the Government Broker, Mr Tommy Gore Browne, nine merchant banks, an investment bank and six stockbroking firms arranged underwriting in the space of six hours for the whole issue. As such, the platform is laid for next week's offer to the public.

But the most crucial moment in this whole exercise will be a week on Monday when a five-strong syndicate of American banks is expected to commit itself to buying 25 per cent of the £564m worth of shares on offer from the Bank of England for sale to Americans.

This week and next, backed by a five-man team from BP itself, these American banks are conducting a "road show" throughout the United States, or, in the parlance of Wall Street, "developing buying interest".

This hectic activity on both sides of the Atlantic, the history of the BP sale goes back two years to when British Oil collapsed into the arms of the Bank of England and was forced to sell its vast assets at a 20.13 per cent stake in BP to the Bank.

That, took the Government

stake in BP up to 68 per cent, and in the view of the company and most of its City advisers—if not Mr Wedgwood Benn—meant that a huge sale of BP stock was inevitable sooner or later, although the assumption, of course, before litigation started, was that the Bank would sell its holding.

So that was when some people began to look at the complexity of selling such a huge line of stock. And last year, when the IMF conditions demanded a reduction in the United Kingdom Public Sector Borrowing Requirement, it occurred to some members of the Cabinet, including Mr Callaghan and Mr Healey, that a BP sale would help meet the target.

At this point the Bank of England, acting as the Treasury's agent, started actively to canvass City firms to see how such a sale could be achieved. Many ideas were considered, including the possibility of a BP tap stock (one that presumably emerged from the Bank's thinning and success in the gilt

market), a trade-off for crude oil, or, more realistically, a tender offer which would bring in not only United States investors but also West German ones.

At the end of last year the successful idea, which in well-honed form emerged on Tuesday, was in front of the Bank of England, having been put there by a team headed by Lord Carmichael of Scrimgeour, who had been asked to BP. As he said, the offer must be a British one; ideas of transfusing the American

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Andrew Goodrick-Clarke, Financial Editor, details the way in which the London and New York securities markets joined forces to sell £564m worth of stock

How they sold 17 per cent of BP

system of pre-selling the stock been rejected. For a variety of reasons, many of them political, the British system of underwriting and then selling to the public would be used. Moreover, for the same political reasons perhaps, there could be no failure.

But at the same time BP—which by the middle of next year, together with its 50 per cent interest in Sohio, will have about 40 per cent of its assets in North America—wanted to give United States investors a chance to increase their stake in the company substantially.

The idea, largely conceived by Scrimgeours and Morgan Stanley in New York, who are acting as lead managers to the United States offer, will effectively fuse the two markets on Monday week. By the end of the day the 27,000 United States investors in BP should have almost doubled to 50,000 or so, holding about 40 million shares in American depositary receipt form representing some 10 per cent of the company.

But until the American banking syndicate decide on Monday week at 2.45 pm (9.45 am United States time), whether to commit the two markets have to be entirely separate. Thus, no North American (Canada being wrapped in with the United States operation) can apply for the British offering.

And, since the basis of allotment has been made deliberately vague, it would be dangerous for a British investor to attempt a closed arbitrage deal by selling existing BP stock on the view that he can replenish his portfolio by applying for the same number of shares in the offer-for-sale.

British investors have the chance of applying for BP shares under the offer at 845p, before next Friday. Applications will be counted over a week, and at 2.45 pm on Monday the United States syndicate will be told confidentially

what level of applications has been received. Assuming it is at least fully subscribed (and given yesterday's response by sub-underwriters under their preferential scheme there is at this stage every indication that it will be) the United States banks will negotiate to buy on the basis of an agreed formula for taking their 25 per cent. Broadly, this is the United Kingdom price of 845p, plus the spread to be taken by the United States banks which is likely to be between 4 and 6 per cent and minus a 10.6p share interim dividend which, unlike their British counterparts, United

States investors will receive. Finally, there will be an interest adjustment in that Americans will come in on a fully-paid basis. The outcome could be a 5 per cent premium on the British price.

This sophisticated procedure should enable London to begin dealing in old and new partly-paid BP stock at the exact moment a week on Monday that New York responds dealings in BP and starts the public offering.

But it represents only part of the machinery set up by the Bank of England and the banking and stockbroking syndicates on both sides of the Atlantic. For while most people knew an offer was likely six months ago, final instructions were given to the banks by the Bank of England and the Government Broker as late as mid-May. Warburgs acted as co-ordinators of the United Kingdom syndicate, who with the six brokers submitted underwriting lists to the Gov-

ernment Broker for approval. With underwriting arrange- ments ready last week, the final—and perhaps most critical—hurdle was to price the offer. Representatives of the under- writing group, together with observers from BP (the com- pany, under its finance coordi- nator, Mr Quentin Morris, hav- ing prepared much of the groundwork for the offer) met with the Governor of the Bank of England, Mr Gordon Rich- ardson, and his deputy, Sir Jasper Holton, on Monday afternoon.

Factors were that the price had to be reasonably tight against the market. But week- end news had suggested that the London market was extremely nervous in front of the offer. Over-weekend orders for BP stock from New York were pulled out when brokers arrived at their London offices on Monday and the BP price dropped 19 1/2p to 892 1/2p. So some discount was already in the price.

The underwriting syndicate recommended a price of 845p and Mr Richardson duly referred this to the vendor. At that point, of course, under- writers were left in the dark: a vendor can, after all, pull out at the last moment.

Nevertheless, Warburgs sent couriers on Monday evenings from London to continental sub-underwriters so as to be able to deliver underwriting forms the next day, necessary if they were to take advantage of their preferential status.

Who took the decision to accept the price—whether it was the Chancellor, the Prime Minister or a Treasury official—is unknown. Nor is it known whether Labour's left-wing put up last minute objections.

But at 8.45 am on Tuesday, according to one underwriter, the go-ahead came through: the largest offer of equity capital ever was underway, and the work of the operation, if any duty is disregarded, will be some £8m in commissions and marketing costs.

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Kenneth Owen, Technology Correspondent

Uncertain currents surround the Severn barrage

There are still many unknown factors in even the simplest type of barrage scheme. Any such project would be a formidable engineering undertaking—caissons bigger than ever before, severe waves during construction, and violent currents in the closure gap as the barrage approached completion.

Through technical solutions to the civil engineering problems can be foreseen, extrapolation and risk will be involved. Many basic facts remain to be acquired.

Research and development can go only part of the way towards removing the doubts, since small-scale demonstration prototypes are inappropriate and the actual go-ahead decision will be an all-or-nothing one.

Starting with the Department of Energy's revival of interest in a Severn barrage in 1975, five stages of development have been identified. First, a broad first assessment of the technical problems and an outline cost.

Secondly, more detailed study of areas of particular difficulty or importance. Thirdly, a large-scale feasibility study requiring a substantial amount of practical data and costing about £1m.

Fourthly, a definitive full-scale engineering study, costing perhaps £10m. Finally, design and construction, including further studies.

The department is presently at stage two.

One basic uncertainty thrown up by the Nedeco and HRS studies concerned the effect which a barrage would have on the tidal range in the vicinity. The Dutch consultancy pre-

dicted a decrease in the tidal range of about one metre; the Wallingford establishment an increase of 1.4 metres.

More data: collection and improved mathematical modelling are clearly needed before this basic conflict can be resolved.

One aim of the Nedeco study was to determine whether a barrage could be finally closed in the face of increasing water velocities as the construction advanced. For this purpose the barrage was assumed to run from Lavernock Point (between Cardiff and Barry) to some point between Brean Down and Sand Point (near Weston-super-Mare).

Closure of either a simple single-basin scheme (as proposed by Professor Wilson) or a more complex, double-basin design (as proposed by Dr Shaw) would be technically feasible, based on construc-

tional experience in the Netherlands, the consultants reported. But the construction problems of closure might be more severe in the case of the single-basin scheme—a protective concrete barrier would be needed to deflect the force of the waves—so that such a design might not prove much cheaper in practice than a double-basin arrangement.

It is clearly premature to consider in detail the precise design of a barrage. But the available options include a single barrier in which are set turbines which are driven by the ebb tide or by the tides in both directions (a "single basin" arrangement); and a "double basin" design in which an enclosed area adjacent to the main barrier is used in addition to provide pumped storage.

In the latter case the enclosed area forms what is known as the small basin: the "large basin" is the estuary upstream of the barrier. In any chosen design there would be locks, probably near the Welsh side of the estuary, to give access for shipping.

A Severn barrage, if built, would probably produce between 2,000 and 4,000 megawatts of electricity (the approximate equivalent of two large nuclear power stations). In slow-moving towards a yes/no decision by the Government. Dr Marshall aims to consider a "shopping list" of further R and D projects, with the benefit of each weighed against the cost or risk before successive go-aheads are given.

"We need to resolve the effects of the barrage," he says, "where it would be sited: its value to the electricity supply; alternative construction techniques; and environmental factors".

Application has been made to The Council of The Stock Exchange for the undermentioned Stock to be admitted to the Official List.

THE EAST SURREY WATER COMPANY

(Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament in 1962)

OFFER FOR SALE BY TENDER OF £1,500,000

8 Per Cent Redeemable Preference Stock 1982

(which will mature for redemption at par on 25th September 1982)

Minimum Price of Issue £98.50 per £100 of Stock

(including at this price, together with the associated income credit at the current rate, £12.49 per cent)

This Stock is an investment authorised by Section 1 of the Trustee Investments Act, 1961, and by paragraph 10 (as amended in its application to the Company) of Part II of the First Schedule thereto. Under that paragraph, the required rate of dividend on the Ordinary Capital of the Company was 4 per cent but, by the Trustee Investments (Water Companies) Order 1973, such rate was reduced to 2.5 per cent in relation to dividends paid during any year after 1972.

A deposit of £10 per £100 nominal amount of Stock applied for must accompany each Tender, which must be received at Lloyds Bank Limited (Issue Department), 51 Gracechurch Street, London, EC3V 0DA, not later than 11 a.m. on Wednesday, 22nd June 1977 and the balance of the purchase money will be payable on or before Friday, 29th July 1977.

The issue has been underwritten at a commission of 1.5 per cent (exclusive of V.A.T.) on the nominal amount of Stock.

Copies of the Prospectus, on the terms of which alone Tenders will be considered, and Forms of Tender may be obtained from

MESSRS. E. B. SAVORY, MILLN & CO.,
20 Moorgate, London, EC2R 6AQ.

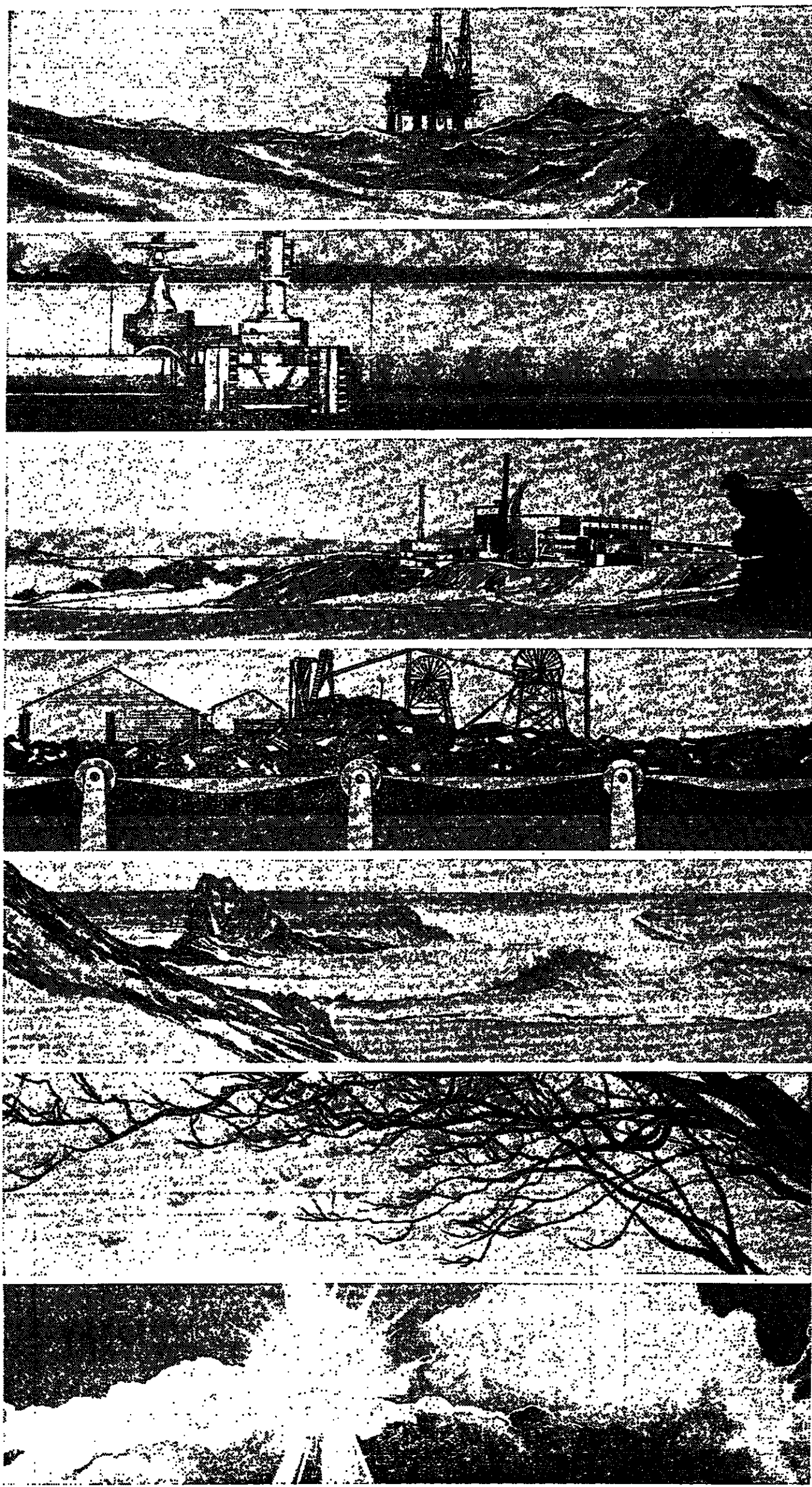
LLOYDS BANK LIMITED (ISSUE DEPARTMENT),
51 Gracechurch Street, London, EC3V 0DA.

and from the Principal Office of The East Surrey Water Company,
London Road, Redhill, Surrey, RH1 1LJ.

London Road, Redhill, Surrey, RH1 1LJ.

17th June, 1977.

WHICH KIND OF ENERGY WILL STILL BE AROUND IN 2001?



	1975/76 £ million	1976/77 £ million	
THIRD PARTY SALES	215.0	260.0	up 21%
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	19.3	26.4	up 37%
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE	10.5	14.8	up 40%
EARNINGS PER SHARE (after tax)	10.6p	13.4p	up 26%

OURS.

By 2001 the world will be running desperately short of oil. What will replace it? One thing is certain. Whatever our power source, we will have to convert much of it into electricity to realise its full potential. This is where Chloride comes in. We are now the world's largest manufacturer of rechargeable batteries. This gives us the potential to store more of the world's electrical energy than anyone else. We spend over £3 million on research and development each year. Developing and testing the batteries of the future. And the systems and equipment to go with them.

Last year we invested a total of more than £19 million on new buildings and equipment. And in this Silver Jubilee year as proof of our belief in Britain, we're proud to say that

over half of our investment has been at home. Once again, our energy has earned us good profits. We're particularly pleased to report a 26% increase in earnings per share. Also that 58% of our profit was earned abroad. But what excites us most is the opportunity we now have to share in the future for pollution-free electricity. With the silent power of the battery. No-one quite knows where the world's energy will come from by the end of the century. One thing is certain. Chloride will be ready to store it.

CHLORIDE

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts will be available from the Secretary, Chloride Group Limited, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0AU, after July 1st, 1977.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Trade figures bring little joy

A disappointing set of trade figures brought an abrupt end to a rally which followed another widespread market down in early trading.

Dealers said that shares were never under any selling pressure, but that the combined worries of a possible autumn election, higher interest rates and the next phase of pay rises proved too much for overnight levels to be sustained.

By 11 am, the FT index had lost 8.5, but turned a couple of points thereafter as scattered bargain-hunters made an appearance. By the close, it stood 6.6 off at 443.5.

Similar considerations lowered gilt-edged stocks, with "shares" down half a point.

Management Agency & Music is an exciting share, simply because MAM handles Tom Jones, Engelbert Humperdinck and Gilbert O'Sullivan whose pop prowess can be monitored relentlessly. The recent interim figures showed profits up a bit but the shares have slipped from 15p to 14p in a month.

There are market fears about the future relationship of Humperdinck to the group. Yesterday MAM said: "The chairman and managing director are the only people who can comment on this and they are both out of the country." Meanwhile, business is thought to be steady.

medium data lower by three-quarters and some long maturities losing up to a full point. Dealers had expected that the trade figures would bring further losses in after-hours trading. In the event, most prices stayed firm with only minor adjustments being made in a narrow range.

The extremely strong spot of the day was BP where good United States support following the Government sale terms had the shares 20p higher at 890p.

But other leading stocks close near their lowest prices with BAT Industries off 10p to 260p and losses of 8p from Hawker Siddeley at 634p, Tube Investments at 412p and the out-of-favour Beecham at 476p.

ICI closed 5p off at 388p and there was a similar drop from Turner & Newall at 175p.

Early speculative buying sent the shares of L. Lipton soaring and they were then suspended for two and a half hours. After news of an approach, the shares mentioned here as a potential bid prospect closed 20p to the good at 75p. There is a possibility of a SE inquiry into dealings.

Another stock returning to the market was Dolan Packaging, where news of an agreed Swedish bid had the shares closing at 168p. The suspension price was 166p. There was continued speculative interest in Johnson Construction and the shares gained another 4p to 41p, making a rise of 11p in two days.

The previous day's denial of any approach continued to weaken Vaux which gave up a further 3p to 305p, but Forward Technology, the revamped MPL, started at 96p after a placing which was at 85p.

Order news did little for Stone Platt which lost 4p to 126p, but Amalgamated Metal recouped 5p to 245p of the previous day's hefty fall which followed news of a big loss on metal trading.

In the shipping sector, there was a warm reception for results from British & Commonwealth, which gained 4p to 305p, and Lohs, which closed 21p ahead at 50p. But some disappointment at the dividend lowered Kvaerner 8p to 105p after it had announced a rights issue.

Freedom from dividend restriction and profits which were almost trebled had textile group, Lee Cooper 12p better at 107p, but steel and service industries like Audiotronics lower by 5p to 34p.

The generally depressed tone was not helped by a clutch of major results which did not live up to best expectations.

Profits from Tate & Lyle were rather below par and dealers were also concerned that Manbre & Garçon appears to be taking longer than expected to assimilate. Tate's shares lost 5p to 221p and there was also some disappointment at English China Clay's figures and the shares slipped 41p to 924p.

UBM, off half a point to 55p, were more or less in line with most hopes, but a profits warning and the unwinding of a bull position lowered A. Guinness 8p to 137p.

Particularly dull spots were to be found in Peglar-Battersley, off 8p to 188p, Associated Newspapers, 4p to 176p, and Chubb,

5p to 108p, the last named yield considerations. Shares of GRA Pro Trust are now to be quoted under Rule 163. Suspended since October, 1974, the list was cancelled yesterday.

Airfix lost a penny to 40p after comment, but RMC, 2p to 37p, stood comparatively unchanged.

In a largely unchanged petty sector, Samuel Prope stood out with a rise of 21 78p. The speculation: interest inspired by the long-term hope that Standard Life, a wider of long-term finance, bid. More than two years the insurance company pro a 38m facility.

firm in the face of price allegations. Boots lost 4p to 40p after the report and Chau lain, another announcing "rights", firmed a penny, 43p.

Equity turnover on June 15 1977 was 10,000 bargains. Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph were BAT Dfd, ICI, Shell, C Rank, BAT Ind, Barclays B K77, Tate & Lyle, Amalgam Metal, Dunelm Comber, W. Hedges, L. Lipton, Lee Cooper, Hawker Siddeley and Lohs.

Latest results

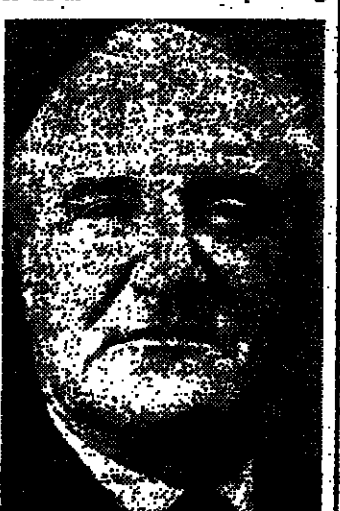
Company	Sales £m	Profit £m	Earnings per share pence	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Alpine Hides (F)	11.0(11.0)	0.46(0.76)	1.54(3.5)	0.8(1.73)	29/7	1.62(1.94)
Amber Inds (F)	2.45(1.6)	0.22(0.17)	3.6(2.9)	0.48(0.44)	—	0.48(0.44)
Avenas Close (F)	—	0.3(0.23)	1.47(1.34)	1.47(1.34)	—	1.47(1.34)
B & C Ship (F)	—	25.1(16.3)	4.27(4.09)	4.27(4.09)	16/8	8.27(11.33)
Burnett & H. (F)	27.4(19.3)	2.4(1.8)	24.0(19.3)	1.27(1.16)	5/8	2.55(2.32)
Caledonia (F)	5.5(4.5)	3.07(2.7)	9.08(8.06)	4.0(4.0)	—	7.5(6.8)
Godfrey Davis (F)	60.0(47.9)	2.4(1.2)	11.7(11.0)	2.39(2.02)	—	2.39(2.12)
Dom Hids (F)	8.1(6.5)	0.83(0.62)	5.59(4.02)	2.76(2.51)	5/8	4.19(3.68)
Eng China (I)	—	13.0(9.5)	—	1.75(1.09)	20/7	—(2.43)
A. Guinness (I)	225.6(176.3)	17.1(14.8)	9.3(8.5)	2.38(2.16)	11/8	—(6.28)
Guinness (I)	134.0(100.0)	8.27(5.7)	8.27(5.7)	1.72(1.57)	27/7	2.88(2.29)
Win Leach (F)	25.9(17.1)	2.7(2.6)	11.1(10.5)	2.5(—)	26/8	—(—)
Lee Cooper (F)	28.7(19.8)	2.5(1.0)	33.6(14.1)	1.62(1.08)	—	7.3(2.37)
"Lohs" (F)	—	6.1(2.1)	4.2(3.7)	3.3(2.08)	—	3.3(2.08)
Lonsdale (I)	15.5(10.3)	0.58(0.45)	14.0(10.7)	1.58(1.28)	5/8	—(4.14)
Mitshell (F)	14.0(11.6)	2.08(1.4)	10.1(8.7)	1.85(0.83)	—	1.4(1.4)
Pauls, Whites (F)	129.1(112.0)	5.2(4.4)	13.3(11.0)	2.4(2.17)	—	3.4(3.2)
Sunair (F)	3.8(4.1)	0.09(0.14)	—	1.25(1.25)	—	1.25(1.25)
Sidlaw Inds (I)	24.5(24.5)	0.55(0.46)	—	1.5(1.5)	8/8	—(5.38)
Tate & Lyle (I)	24.7(26.5)	2.0(1.4)	28.3(31.4)	2.74(2.49)	5/8	2.68(2.44)
Triplex (F)	26.6(21.7)	2.69(2.36)	4.7(5.3)	2.44(2.44)	5/8	4.2(4.2)
UBM Group (F)	155.5(146.7)	0.04(0.01)	—	0.2(NIL)	27/7	0.4(0.2)
J. W. Wassall (F)	1.4(1.25)	—	—	—	—	—

Forecast on final leg clouds Guinness

By Our Financial Staff
Flat first-half results and a pessimistic forecast were enough to skim the recent froth from Guinness's stock market rating as the shares tumbled 5p to 137p yesterday.

Pre-tax profits at £17.1m for the first half to March 12 were 16 per cent better than in the corresponding period. But Mr R. A. McNeille, joint chairman, gave a warning that the group will be hard put to match last year's record £38.9m. Sales in the six months were up from £176.3m to £225.6m.

Brewing profits had been static at £12.8m at the operating



Mr R. A. McNeille, joint chairman of Guinness.

level and all the first-half improvement has come from other activities including general trading which lifted its contribution from £900,000 to £2.5m.

Helped by an October price rise, brewing profits shaded up in the United Kingdom despite a 5 per cent volume drop, while overseas the improvement was much stronger with profits improving around £11m.

However, these gains were completely wiped out by Eire where profits fell back £21m on a 2 per cent volume drop as margins came under pressure as a result of the Irish price freeze.

A £2.4m increase in overseas profits—including £700,000 of exchange gains—means that the group got £7.4m or 44 per cent of its profits from foreign countries compared with 36 per cent.

The joint chairman expects overseas brewing profits to continue to improve strongly while further substantial growth is expected in non-brewing including the general trading and plastic moulding division.

Mr McNeille says however that brewing results for the full year are expected to be well below those of last year record mainly due to the failure to get a price increase in the Republic.

"The uncertainties of price control arrangements in our main markets in the world continue to make it difficult to achieve a year by year increase in the profits of your company or to earn an acceptable return on the capital employed in the business", he says.

The interim dividend is increased by the maximum to 3.66p. Last year's total amounted to 9.67p gross.

GUINNESS Interim Statement

Group Profit for 24 weeks to 12th March, 1977

	Notes	1977 £m	197 £m
TURNOVER		225.6	176.
PROFITS			
TRADING PROFIT			
Brewing	1	12.8	12.
Confectionery		—	0.
General Trading		2.5	0.
Leisure		0.5	—
Plastics		0.7	0.
Property		0.1	0.
		16.6	13.
Investment income		0.4	0.
Interest charges		17.0	14.
		2.7	2.
Share of profits of associated companies		14.3	11.
		2.8	3.
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		17.1	14.
Taxation	3	8.1	6.
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION		9.0	8.
Minority interests		1.1	0.
Extraordinary items		7.9	7.
		0.9	0.
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO STOCKHOLDERS		7.0	6.
INTERIM DIVIDEND		2.1	1.
EARNINGS PER 25p STOCK UNIT		9.3p	8.8

*Figures re-stated for the purposes of comparison.

INTERIM DIVIDEND FOR 1977

An interim dividend of 2.3804p per 25p stock unit has been declared which together with associated tax credit at 35% is equivalent to 3.6622p (3.3292p) per 25p stock unit, increase of 10% compared with last year. The interim dividend will be paid on 1 August, 1977.

NOTES

1. (a) Trading profit is after charging depreciation of £4.8m (£4.3m).

(b) The following table shows the trading profit of holding and subsidiary companies attributable to sales in each territory:—

	1977 £m	%	1976 £m	%
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland	9.2	56	8.9	64
Overseas	7.4	44	5.0	36
	16.6	100	13.9	100

(c) The increase of £2.4m in overseas trading profit includes £0.7m which can be attributed to the conversion of this year's profit at exchange rates which were more favourable than those used in converting last year's profit.

2. The offer to acquire the shares in White Child & Beney Ltd. was declared unconditional on 14th February, 1977 following the increase in our holding to over 50% of the shares of that company.

In view of the short period between 14th February and 12th March, 1977, the date to which the interim results of the Guinness Group have been prepared, the profits of White Child & Beney have not been consolidated.

3. (a) Taxation includes deferred taxation.

(b) Taxation in R.O.I. and Overseas amounts to £3.7m (£3.3m).

(c) U.K. Corporation tax has been provided at the rate of 32% (32%).

At the Annual General Meeting in February, expressed my belief that profits for the current year would be close to those of 1976. It is now becoming clear that, in spite of the satisfactory interim results that I am now reporting, it will be difficult for the Company to match last year's profits. The fact which particularly helped the Company in the second half of last year have not recurred.

During the first half of the year there has been partial recovery in most of the business activities which your Company is engaged, but sales of Guinness in all the home brewing markets are slightly down the case of bottled Guinness this is in line with general trend of a continuing swing from bottle to draught beers.

For the year to September we are still expect substantial improvements in the non-brewing sector mainly in the General Trading and Plastic Mould divisions, but results from the brewing sector expected to be well below last year's record. Although we should achieve a useful increase in overseas brewing profits, the profits from the home brewing companies will be lower. This adverse effect will be principally due to our failure to get a price increase in the Republic of Ireland. The uncertainty of price control arrangements in our main markets the world continue to make it difficult to achieve year by year increase in the profits of your Company or to earn an acceptable return on the capital employed in the business.

R. A. McNEILLE
Joint Chairman.

ARTHUR GUINNESS SON AND COMPANY LIMITED

FINANCIAL NEWS

Sidlaw some way to go before firing on all cylinders

By Ray Maughan

Sidlaw Industries, the textiles, packaging and engineering group, looks set for another profit rise in the year to end-September next. But there is a long way to go before the engine is firing on all cylinders.

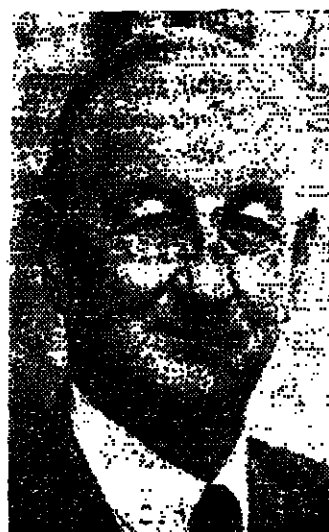
At the interim stage, pre-tax profits expanded by more than 22 per cent and Sir John Carmichael, chairman, will be "disappointed" if profits for the full year fall short of the previous total of £11.8m.

The halfway upturn stemmed from a better contribution from the United Kingdom textiles operation, which has undergone an extensive reorganization and slimming down. But Sidlaw's attempt to get closer to the eventual consumer through the American wall coverings and decorative fabrics subsidiary is still working-up losses.

The hardware and packaging interests are still in a rut and losses deepened slightly. The oil services and engineering division, Aberdeen Service Company (North Sea), made better progress, however, largely due to greater winter activity. Associates also improved.

While hardware and packaging are still in the doldrums of the consumer durables industries, profits for the remainder of the year will be helped by a reduction in interest charges. Debt servicing charges cost a further £95,000 at £485,000 at the interim point, but textile rationalization, the stake in the three polypropylene associates was sold recently, will cut overall borrowings.

Meantime the gross interim dividend is maintained at 2.3076p per share, but the shares dropped 2p yesterday to 80p.



Sir John Carmichael, chairman of Sidlaw Industries.

Warning from English China on second-half

By Desmond Quigley

English China Clays increased pre-tax profits by 32 per cent to £13.1m in the six months to end-March. However, with the quarrying, house and road building divisions contending with very depressed market conditions, the total increase came from the china clay division.

While the company is looking for "an appreciably higher" profit for the full year, Lord Aberconway, chairman, gave a warning that the same rate of growth seen in the first half was not likely to be experienced in the final six months.

The performance of the clay side was even better than the figures suggest since the quarrying, road and house building sectors saw profits decline on substantially lower volume turnover. On the quarrying side volume turnover was 30 per cent down but in value terms made the same contribution as last year with the benefit of higher prices. Quarrying and building have had to contend with the cut back of public projects.

Both the quarrying and clay divisions have suffered from the very wet winter.

Despite the gradual and hesitant improvement in demand for china clay, the division managed a 19 per cent increase, which, when added to the price increases, provided the profits spurt. At the beginning of the year overseas prices were increased by 15 per cent (exports account for 80 per cent of the china clay output) while there was a 9 per cent increase in domestic prices, which came into effect in the current half.

There was greater demand for the higher margin specialty clays. A new filler, which can be used in greater quantities in paper, has yet to make its impact.

A gross interim dividend of 2.69p a share has been declared. At the time of the February rights issue, the company said it intended to pay a total of 5.4p gross this year, a 43 per cent increase on last year. With the shares losing 5p to 92p yesterday, they are yielding a prospective 5.9 per cent.

Hargreaves up 27 pc at peak £3.27m

By Victor Felstead

Record sale, profits, and a bigger payout failed to move the shares of West Yorkshire-based Hargreaves Group, which stubbornly closed unchanged at 53p. The figures themselves are quite encouraging.

Turnover rose by 34 per cent to £134.05m and pre-tax profits of the holding company and subsidiaries increased by 28.3 per cent to £2.96m. However, Hargreaves's share of profits of associates was 38.8 per cent up at £907,000, pushing group pre-tax profits up by 32 per cent to £2.27m. With net earnings per share up from 5.7p to 6.3p, the total gross payment is being raised from 35.4p to 4.43p.

The board explains that the peak results reflect the benefits of recent capital expenditure and greater efficiency, notwithstanding depressed conditions in the construction industry, which resulted in reduced contributions from quarrying, contracting and civil engineering.

Triplex tops £2m and things still humming

By Ashley Drucker

Turning in profits beyond market expectations for the year to March 31 and things humming in the current year, Triplex Foundries Group more than fulfils its chairman's confidence last February.

After pushing up profits at mid-term a useful 35 per cent to £916,000 pre-tax, full-time profits managed a 42 per cent increase to a best-ever £2,041,000, and the first time the £2m mark has been topped. This was achieved on turnover advancing from £21.7m to £28.6m.

Shareholders collect a final gross dividend of 4.24p, making a total lifted from 5.8p to 6.39p. In the event of a reduction in the rate of ACT the appropriate amount will be paid as a supplementary final together with next-year's interim dividend in January 1978.

The best performer among its three divisions was foundries. Profits rose at mid-term as forecast, with the benefits of its expansion programme and the policy of spreading sales over those areas of engineering which export a large proportion of their products. Rising from £441,000 pre-tax to £576,900 after six months a gain of 30 per cent in the full term the increase was from £958,000 to £1,433m—a full-time advance of 50 per cent. Turnover in this sector increased from £6.7m to £8.45m.

But engineering, up from £177,000 to £218,000 at mid-way despite problems in the sector, went into reverse in the full year from £245,000 to £240,000 on turnover up from £5.35m to £6m.

Other activities, which takes in protective gloves, clothing, etc., plastic products, cutting machinery, also showed a turnover up from £5.35m to £6m. Mr R. Harrison, chairman and managing director, says that at present demand continues fairly high.

Ship sales help LOFs ride out more fleet trading losses

By John Brennan

Ship sales helped London & Overseas Freighters ride out the effects of further trading losses from its fleet. A £5.2m surplus on ship sales countered ship-owning losses of £296,000 and an £885,000 currency exchange charge last year. This leaves pre-tax profits up from £2.5m to £5.3m in the year to end-March.

LOF's shares gained 2 1/2p to 50p on the results. But this rise, exceptionally sharp for a stock which traditionally trades

in a very narrow price range, reflects speculation about compensation payments following the nationalisation of the group's shipbuilding subsidiary, Austin & Pickersill, as much as enthusiasm about the results.

External estimates suggest that LOF could expect as much as 45p a share compensation from the Government, cash that will be needed to make up for the loss of its most consistently profitable business. Group profits excluding A & P amount to a pre-tax £5.3m, only £20,000 less than the surplus on ship sales in the year. The picture is further clouded by potential losses on LOF's foreign currency loans. The group has £4m of borrowing of \$34m repayable over the next decade. If these loans had been repaid at the parity of US\$1.72 to the £1 repayment would have cost £5.47m more than the book cost of the debt. Only exchange costs of loans actually repaid have been charged during the year, shipping £885,000 from revenue.

Because of the shipowning trading loss, dividends are limited to payments received from on-ship sales in the year. The A & P worth 5.1p gross a share.

B & C sails through rough seas in style

By Our Financial Staff

British & Commonwealth Shipping is, by tradition, a servative force in the market was expecting some better than the forecast £20m pre-tax profit for the year, so a 54 per cent rise to £25.18m came as a pleasant surprise and the shares climb to 305p.

The improvement is especially welcome, indeed almost a surprise, given that B & C has to absorb tax losses and write-down on the value of associate investments.

Tax is charged at £13, against a £5.44m liability or various pre-tax profits of £1. Since overseas losses are not grouped against U.K. profits, the dividend from overseas subsidiaries is liable for tax in the U.K. Kingdom.

Profits for the year struck after £1.43m (1976) as realized losses on the exchange of foreign currency, and, at the calendar year, unrealized losses amounted to £5.7m. At the end of the year, the potential loss was £1.43m.

The results have also, adjusted to include the contribution of associates where C's interest is that of a partner in a consortium, or is not more than 20 per cent and where C exercises significant influence.

So B & C has come through a difficult year in some although further write-off of the line remain as a partial earnings overhang.

Current year will be off by the termination of the chartering of Castle Hill P&O, Travel and the lease of the Tenerife hotel. Leases include £1.08m as a minimal cost provision. The total dividend is £11.592p to 12.751p a share.

Chamberlain, Runciman 'rights'

Of the two latest rights issues, one was well received but not the other. True to our suggestion in April engineer Chamberlain Group is now asking shareholders for £860,000 through a one-for-five issue of new shares at 35p underwritten by Lazard's. The 1977 gross dividend goes up a useful 45 per cent to 4.2p a share. The group explains that it wants the money to spend on new plant and buy "general precision engineering companies manufacturing well-established products". The news was enough to harden the existing shares 1p to 43p even though the forecast is again for a further "satisfactory" 1977, but tougher than last.

Money hungry Walter Runciman (shipping, insurance, security) wants £1.5m through the issue of one new share for every five now held. This year's dividend is only to be the usual maximum of 12.5p gross. Directors and others will take up 30 per cent of the new shares. Lazard's is underwriting the rest and for this year it is said simply that profits will be higher. The shares fell 8p to 105p. The December 1975 issue which raised £1.26m was at 92p.

Pauls & Whites tops £5m: bumper payout

With its food division enjoying a record year, Pauls & Whites has pushed its pre-tax profits for the year to March 31 up from £4.4m to a peak of £5.2m. Turnover rose from £11.2m to £12.9m. Because of the recent rights issue, the dividend is boosted by 24 per cent to 5.24p gross. Earnings a share are 13.3p against 11p.

Dividend boost by Lee Cooper

More than doubled profits, Treasury permission to boost the dividend by 50 per cent and a one-for-two scrip issue are reported by Mr Harold Cooper, chairman of Lee Cooper, the jeans and casual wear group. Earnings rose to £2.25m on a turnover of £28.7m. The

Transmeridian Group, a private air cargo company operating two jet and eight prop-jet air freighters from Stanstead Airport, Essex, for a maximum sum of £3.37m cash.

Mr Victor Matthews, Trafalgar House chairman and managing director, said the deal would neatly complement Cunard's existing cargo trade and save the group from subcontracting air freight work. Transmeridian is expected to contribute a film pre-tax profit this year.

EMI music ventures planned in Far East

EMI (Hongkong), a subsidiary of the British music, electronics and leisure company, is planning "joint ventures" in the music business in the Philippines and South Korea, the *Asian Wall Street Journal* reports.

The expansions are part of a plan to quadruple recording sales in Asian countries over the next five years to \$16m (about £9.25m) annually.

Comben expects to maintain results

Although the turnover of the Comben Group rose from £16.2m to £18.7m in the year to March 31, pre-tax profits only edged forward from £1.6m to £1.6m. The total gross payment is held at 2.25p. Comben's board explains that 1976-77's marginal rise in profits comes at the end of a difficult year when heavier mortgage interest rates created "great uncertainty" in the market. Trading for the year to date shows some rise over last year and the current year's profits are expected to be maintained at last year's level.

Trafalgar House takes to the air

Trafalgar House has acquired an airborne division to its cargo fleet. Its Cunard subsidiary has purchased the entire equity of Mr R. D. Keegan's

Extracts from the Governor's Statement

The stockholders and the staff of the Group will, I believe, be satisfied with the results of the year to 31st March, 1977.

The consolidated profit of the Group during the year rose by 29% to £32,461,000, and, after deducting taxation and minority interests, the profit attributable to stockholders amounts to £18,953,000. Before arriving at this result, it has been necessary to make a special provision against advances amounting to £1,500,000, compared with the provision of £2,750,000 in the previous year. The profitability for the year was naturally further assisted by the effective use of the proceeds of the rights issue which took place in May 1976.

As a reflection of the substantial growth in profit attributable to the stockholders your directors have decided to recommend a final dividend net of tax of 11p per £1 of Capital Stock, which together with 4p per £1 already paid, makes a total of 15p per £1 for the year.

Your directors have also decided to recommend a scrip issue of £1 Capital Stock for every £3 Capital Stock held. The necessary resolution to enlarge the Capital Stock of the Bank by transfer from reserves will be put to the stockholders at the Annual General Court.

It had unfortunately not proved practicable prior to 31st March, 1977 to make the offer of stock to staff, as was approved by the proprietors last year. However, the directors are glad to inform the stockholders and the staff that it is proposed an issue will now take place and the relevant resolution will be placed before the stockholders at the forthcoming Annual General Court. The staff of the Bank and its subsidiaries have, with the stockholders and customers, a very direct stake in the future of the Group and your board would like them to have this opportunity of sharing in the Bank's development.

In view of the proposed scrip issue and the offer of stock to staff, the board decided that it would be advisable to give some indication of the minimum anticipated distribution for the year ending 31st March, 1978. The directors therefore announced that the total distribution on the Capital Stock, as enlarged by the proposed stock issue, is unlikely to be less than 13.25p per £1 Capital Stock and that, with the intention of relating the interim dividend more closely to the final dividend, the interim dividend will be not less than 5p per £1 Capital Stock. You will have observed from the accounts that your board has, for the third year in succession, published a statement showing whether the consolidated profit and loss account

shows a true growth in the net worth of the Bank after allowing for inflation. It is encouraging to note that, for the first time in three years, the profit in the year to 31st March, 1977, was adequate to improve the net worth of the Bank after payment of dividend. This was largely attributable to the performance of the Bank's portfolio of investments and effective management during the year in both falling and rising markets was a significant factor in the outcome.

The results of the past year have been achieved only by conscious co-ordinated effort by every component part of the Bank of Ireland Group, particularly following the regrettable closure of the banks in the Republic of Ireland for ten weeks during the year which caused so much inconvenience to our customers. Each unit has in its own particular field availed of its opportunities; whether it be in the Bank itself operating as it does over the whole of Ireland, in many places in Britain, and soon in New York, — The Investment Bank of Ireland Limited in its role as a merchant bank, — Chase and Bank of Ireland (International) Limited, a wholesale bank in the international field, — Bank of Ireland Finance for consumer leasing and finance, all of which are promoting either day to day banking or short or medium term finance together with Share and Loan Trust Limited and Property Loan and Investment Company Limited promoting long-term finance. Despite the continuing problems in Northern Ireland all elements of the Group operating there have performed with immense credit and the general manager and staff are to be sincerely congratulated on the extent to which they have promoted the interests of the Group despite all the difficulties and the resulting heavy workload. The quick ending of the recent threat to economic and industrial life gives hope

that stability may soon return to that part of the island and result in renewed investment by Government and by private enterprise as envisaged in the Quigley Report.

The Economy

One of the healthier developments of recent times is the growing recognition that the economic well-being of a society depends not only on the Government and its advisers in the Civil Service but also on the understanding and the actions of institutions and individuals throughout the community.

It was this recognition which led us early last year to commence a series of studies, from the perspective of a financial institution in the private sector, seeking to identify ways in which the market sector of the economy could be substantially strengthened. Our objectives were both to improve our own understanding and to contribute to a wider community understanding of these needs and opportunities. We remain convinced that stockholders, staff and customers will directly benefit to the extent that the Bank can contribute to a more dynamic and more healthy Irish economy. Last Autumn we published our first study entitled "A New Industrial Policy: Key to Survival" in which we focussed on the creation of more added value as the prerequisite for higher employment, better social services and rising standards of living. The community must earn through the success of its trading and commercial activities the standards of living and quality of social services it desires. Furthermore, it must recognise that the task of reducing inflation to acceptable levels and generating a sufficient number of job opportunities to meet

the needs of those currently unemployed and those who will leave schools in the next decade, necessitates the creation of more wealth, — that is added value, — through work. This higher added value is necessary to pay more people greater real wages and provide the savings which must be invested in the capital and current assets without which trading activities cannot grow. Insofar as the Bank is concerned, this awareness led in due course to our decision to join with Fieldcrest Mills, Ltd. and P. J. Carroll and Company Limited in the formation of a company which will manufacture high quality towelling products in Kilkenny for sale throughout Europe.

Agriculture

The Bank is keenly aware of the importance of agriculture in achieving the country's economic growth targets and is already lending about £200 million to the agricultural sector as a whole. The Bank is also committed to continuing to give the fullest possible support to increased growth in this sector of the economy. Irish agriculture has already come through an extraordinary phase of change, brought about mainly by external influences. The agricultural sector is now coming into another developmental phase; this time, however, the change must come from within the country and within agriculture.

Against this background, the Bank's efforts in the past year have been in two main directions. Firstly, the Bank has widened the scope of its financial support for farmers by introducing 12 year farm development loans to encourage planned expansion. This scheme recognises the fact that many farmers

have the resources of land and labour, but have yet to harness the opportunities for growth and development within their own farms. They need encouragement and assistance in several important forms, including financial support. It is hoped that the Bank's new facilities will help farmers to respond positively to today's conditions which favour the expansion of many farm enterprises. Continued development of the agricultural sector is, of course, also necessary in order to maximise the advantages which the country derives from its agricultural resources and this is the second main focus of the Bank's efforts. Within our corporate division, we have by now a well-established team of bankers specialising in that sector. We have also in the last few months, as a follow-up to the report on the country's overall economic situation to which I have already referred, commissioned a comprehensive study of the problems and opportunities of Irish agribusiness to which the Bank's own agricultural specialists have contributed materially. This report will soon be completed. We hope that it will be a useful contribution to the development of ideas and policies which will further increase the country's capacity to add value to farm products beyond the farm gate.

The Future

We look forward to the future with more optimism than at this time last year. The changed economic strategies initiated in the January Budget have significantly improved the environment for industrial expansion. It is, however, important that future budgets reinforce business confidence by continuing or increasing the existing incentives so that sustained expansion may be achieved.

Provided sound and sensible Government policies are followed and the rate of inflation further reduced, Ireland will become more attractive to investors, including foreign companies seeking a presence in the E.E.C. If, however, such policies were to be frustrated by wage increases not supported by an increase in productivity, the inevitable acceleration in the rate of inflation would surely deprive our people of the growth in business which is so badly needed to create jobs and raise living standards. So far there has been a healthy increase in loan demand for plant capacity which will provide some of the jobs needed in the medium term. Our projections indicate that banking facilities will be sufficient for productive expansion in existing businesses both large and small and for new ventures of all sizes where markets are established or thoroughly researched, the management and controls sound and the project properly capitalised. Within the Group we continue to seek ways in which our financial services can be best tailored to the needs of our customers. The range of these needs is wide. In the case of our personal customers, who are the majority, it demands of us special efforts to provide individual response and attention. For our corporate customers we must further increase our skills in identifying their requirements so that we may be innovative and constructive in catering for them. I am convinced that our stockholders, our staff, our customers and the public have a common and equal interest in the pursuit by the Bank of a policy of excellence in service.

William Finlay,
Governor

Consolidated Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March 1977

	1976	1977
	£000	£000
Operating Profit	29,585	23,234
The Bank	5,376	4,591
Subsidiaries	33,961	27,625
Additional Provision against Advances	1,500	2,750
Profit before Taxation	32,461	25,075
Taxation	12,908	11,448
Profit after Taxation	19,553	13,627
Minority Interests in Subsidiaries	—	451
Profit attributable to Capital Stockholders of the Bank	19,553	13,226
Dividends	3,790	2,556
Retained Profit transferred to Revenue Reserve	15,763	10,670
Earnings per £1 of Capital Stock		
Basic	77.0p	62.7p
Fully diluted	68.9p	55.5p

Consolidated Balance Sheet at 31st March 1977

	1976	1977
	£000	£000
Capital and Reserves	25,268	20,447
Capital Stock	11,390	4,423
Capital Reserves	72,227	58,100
Revenue Reserves	108,895	82,970
Loan Stocks	18,590	18,620
Minority Interests in Subsidiaries	3,785	3,191
Deferred Taxation	12,888	10,141
Current Liabilities	5,398	4,451
Notes in Circulation	1,589,599	1,379,127
Deposit, Current and Other Accounts	12,170	9,005
Current Taxation	2,779	—
Proposed Final Dividend payable 8th July, 1977	1,910,346	1,394,342
	1,754,474	1,509,264
Current Assets		
Liquid Assets	420,310	409.3
Investments	323,775	265.1
Advances to Customers, other accounts and balances outstanding under hire purchase and other instalment agreements, less provisions	960,990	750.1
Items in transit	49,497	36.7
	1,694,562	1,461.3
Equipment in hands of Lessees	24,230	14.0
Bank Premises, other Properties and Equipment	35,682	33.8
	1,754,474	1,509.2

Appointments Vacant also on pages 12 and 13

Graduates (2) for a career in Water Management

If you have, or anticipate, a good degree and would like to secure an interesting career in an essential service industry we'd like to hear from you.

The successful applicants will provide administrative support to the professional, technical and other specialist staff engaged in sewerage, the disposal of sewage, and the prevention of pollution of water resources for over 8 million Londoners.

We offer an attractive starting salary and promotion can be expected after three years' satisfactory service to a higher administrative grade.

In addition we offer excellent conditions of service, including four weeks' annual holiday and a superannuation scheme.

Please ring or write for an application form to Paul Beagall or Phil Perkins, Personnel Branch, Room 311, 10 Great George Street, London SW1P 3AB (E23 2854). Please quote reference 35.

Thames Water

Metropolitan Public Health Division

THERE'S MORE TO BEING CABIN CREW THAN JUST TRAVELLING

It's also providing a service to people—looking after children, reassuring nervous passengers, answering questions—and that requires hard work, tact, diplomacy and resourcefulness.

As a national airline, our standards are naturally high, that is why, when we select our cabin crew, only the best will do. For that reason, we are looking for young men and women with high standards of personal grooming and deportment, with weight in proportion to height, physical fitness, and a clear complexion that reflects excellent health.

It sounds a lot but if you fit the bill and are in your twenties, educated to 'O' level, and possibly already in a job providing service to the public, then you could be just the person we are looking for.

There are openings for cabin crew in all parts of British Airways and, although it isn't glamorous, you'll find the rewards are high. Our training is one of the best in the world. If you want to know more about our courses planned for next winter, send your name and address on a postcard to this address, quoting reference T/805/AV or phone 01-759 5511, ext. 2712, 9 am-3 pm. Head of Recruitment and Selection, British Airways, P.O. Box 10, Heathrow Airport—London, HOUNSLOW, Middlesex TW6 2JA.

SHIPPING/MARKETING EXECUTIVE

A major Association of leading liner Shipping Companies requires a Marketing Executive to be based at its U.K. offices. The successful candidate will have a minimum of 5 years' experience in shipping and marketing, with a large number of customers of major shipping lines. The position entails a high degree of responsibility and involves considerable travelling within Europe. The job will involve considerable travelling within Europe. The ideal age group would be 30-40 years.

Please write in confidence to: The Administration Manager, c/o Box 1188 D, The Times.

GENERAL VACANCIES

PRODUCTION ASSISTANT

Required by the film and television industry. The successful candidate will be experienced in location filming and will be responsible for the production of a television programme. The ideal age group would be 30-40 years.

MARKETING PLANNING MANAGER

He/she will be required to plan and execute marketing campaigns for a range of products. The ideal age group would be 30-40 years.

MARKETING/COMMUNITY LIAISON

For Riverside Studios, a new centre for the arts in the heart of London. The ideal age group would be 30-40 years.

EUROCAM SUPERVISOR

French speaking graduate or final year student. The ideal age group would be 30-40 years.

TORQUAY SOLICITORS

Excellent prospects subject to satisfactory references. The ideal age group would be 30-40 years.

CASHIER

Excellent prospects subject to satisfactory references. The ideal age group would be 30-40 years.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for this position. The ideal age group would be 30-40 years.

OVERSEAS TRAVEL/LEADERS

Applications are invited for this position. The ideal age group would be 30-40 years.

STATISTICAL CLERK

Applications are invited for this position. The ideal age group would be 30-40 years.

PIERO DE MONTE

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Research Officer

Consumer's Association are looking for a Research Officer in their Public Affairs Office, which carries out much of the policy research for its campaigning work. You would be responsible to the Head of the Public Affairs Office for the design of research projects and ensuring they are efficiently carried out within pre-agreed budgets and time-scales.

Research Officers may be called upon to present their research in a variety of written and spoken forms, to a variety of audiences—including government departments, national and international committees, outside organisations and the news media, as well as, on occasion, the public.

You should have a good honours degree and research experience in business or academic life and be numerate. Some travel abroad may be involved so a European language would be useful.

Salary around £4,600 a year with benefits including pension and life assurance schemes, lunch vouchers, five weeks' holiday and interest free loans for season tickets.

Please write or telephone (01-839 1222) the Personnel Officer for an application form.

Consumer's Association
14 Buckingham Street
London WC2N 6DS

Which?

Academic Press Group of Companies are looking for someone, male or female, with experience of school, university and post graduate books in science, medicine, technology and the humanities. Someone who can co-ordinate sales policies, direct the sales activities of our U.K. salesmen; liaise with our European sales force, and has proven ability in international sales. Experience in book promotion and exhibitions is desirable.

A company car is provided.

There is a generous non-contributory pension scheme. The successful applicant will be earning in excess of £5,500.

Please write to:

Miss B. Wheeler,
Personnel Director,
ACADEMIC PRESS INC. (London) LTD.
24/25 Oval Road,
London, N.W.1

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"ALGEO"

Important Algerian Geophysical Company in Algeria

Looks for:

One (1) Soil Mechanics Project Manager
Graduate in soil mechanics or geotechnical engineering. Minimum 10 years experience as a soil mechanics engineer. Must have knowledge of soil mechanics and modern testing procedures.

One (1) Soil Mechanics Laboratory Supervisor
Must be a graduate in soil mechanics or geotechnical engineering. Must have knowledge of soil mechanics and modern testing procedures.

One (1) Drilling Engineer—Soil Mechanics
Must be a graduate in soil mechanics or geotechnical engineering. Must have knowledge of soil mechanics and modern testing procedures.

One (1) Drilling Supervisor—Water Wells to 3,000 feet depth
Engineer or drilling technician with minimum of 10 years experience in deep water drilling.

One (1) Soil Mechanics Engineer
Must be a graduate in soil mechanics or geotechnical engineering. Must have knowledge of soil mechanics and modern testing procedures.

One (1) Geophysicist—Resistivity and/or Polarization Techniques
Must be a graduate in geophysics. Must have knowledge of geophysics and modern testing procedures.

One (1) Well Logging Engineer
Degree in geophysics, electronics, or geology required. Must have minimum of 10 years experience in the logging of water or oil wells.

One (1) Instrument Supervisor
Must be a graduate in geophysics or geology. Must have knowledge of geophysics and modern testing procedures.

One (1) Workshop Chief
(Mechanical) Engineer or 10 years minimum experience in similar position.

Send detailed CV to: "ALGEO" Rue Finalter El-Biar Alger—ALGERIE

SALES AND MARKETING

Opportunities with Britain's Leading Magazine Group for

EXPERIENCED SALES EXECUTIVES

If you're ready to develop your talents rewardingly in a highly professional Sales Team, backed by full marketing and promotional facilities, we'd like to hear from you.

You'll be around 24 to 35 years of age, with a minimum of 3 years sales or advertising experience with either a media owner, agency or major manufacturer.

You'll have a flair for negotiating at the highest level on national accounts, coupled to a thorough understanding of modern marketing and research techniques. Salary will be negotiable according to experience and ability.

Your next step—contact Ted Daniel on 01-251 6495 for application form and primary interview.

IPC MAGAZINES, WOMEN'S MAGAZINE GROUP

IPC MAGAZINES LTD., KINGS REACH TOWER, STAMFORD STREET, LONDON SE1 9LS.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

LEGAL EXECUTIVE

For non-contributors part in finance office in South West London. The right person will form an integral part of a busy team and will have good experience. Initiative, enthusiasm and an ability to get on with people are essential. The post will command an above market salary.

Please reply with your C.V. in the first instance to Mr. J. Farr, 111 Ebury Street, London SW1A 1SD.

All replies will be acknowledged and treated in the strictest confidence.

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Must be a graduate in soil mechanics or geotechnical engineering. Must have knowledge of soil mechanics and modern testing procedures.

Young Chartered Secretary

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 14. Bath 5' x 6' 6" (5' x 6' 6")
 15. Bedroom 12' x 12' 6" (12' x 12' 6")
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